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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 27TH JANUARY.

IN THE DEATH-ROLL of last year we note the names of following scientific men. Among physicists, Becquerel, Regnault, E. H. Weber, R. J. V. Mayer, Joseph Henry, Baron von Ettingshausen; among chemists, Lamy, Malaguti, von Bibra; astronomers, Main, Secchi, Wolfers, von Asten, Quetelet; zoologists and botanists, Wollaston, Andrew Murray, Bleeker, Fries, Maissonneuve, Dr. T. Thomson, Sachs, the Marquis of Tweeddale; geologists, Harkness, Griffith, Belt, Daintree, W. B. Clarke, Oldham, W. M. Gabb; Clude Bernard, the physiologist, and Booth, the mathematician.

THE TARTARS of Kazan lately raised the standard of revolt against Russian sway. It would now appear that it arose from a misunderstanding. The authorities of the district had proposed to attach bells to the mosques to guide travellers home in view of the prevalent snowstorms. Simultaneously instructions had been issued to the Russian priests warning them against the danger of christening children either in hot or cold water. The instructions were also sent to the Mullahs, who thought it was intended to christen Tartar children. The writer of these instructions from the Chancellery was beaten almost to death and the Mullahs harangued the Tartars. Order was restored, and 200 individuals were castigated on the spot in presence of the troops. A Tartar deputation is going to St. Petersburgh to complain of these proceedings.

A GRAND NATIONAL EXHIBITION will be held in Moscow in 1880, which will probably be accompanied by great festivities, as it will coincide in point of time with the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the Emperor Alexander's accession to the Throne.

THE KING OF PORTUGAL contemplates founding a society for the relief of artisans disabled by accidents and the families of those artisans who have lost their lives by accidents.

A PSYCHOLOGICAL DISCOVERY has found out that more than 20 persons in and near Verzegnes, in Italy, have become insane. One of them is a man, another a girl of 12, and most of the others young women. At certain times of the day they indulge in extravagant, incoherent, and indecent talk, though they had previously been quiet and well-behaved. The outbreak is attributed to pictures and sermons on hell.

BARON GEDALIAH, the head of a Copenhagen bank, which in 1871 placed 200,000,000f. of the French loan, has been arrested on a charge of forgery and malversation. His railway speculations were so disastrous that in 1872 he went to America, but afterwards resumed business. He was originally a saddler, then a leather merchant, and was made by the Portuguese Government a baron and consul-general.

IN ITS PRESENT financial pressure Russia has imposed taxes on alcoholic drinks, railway tickets, insurances, furniture, and cotton imported otherwise than from Asia.

TUESDAY, 28TH JANUARY.

THE GREEK AND TURKISH COMMISSIONERS for settling the new boundaries between the two countries will carry on their negociations at Athens. Khaireddin Pasha, the Grand Vizier, has stated that he accepts the principle of a rectification of the Greek frontier, conditionally upon Turkey retaining a strategical line and the Powers engaging to observe neutrality in the event of further claims being put forward by Greece or any attempts being made to invade Turkish territory.

THE STATE OF PARTIES in England. We reproduce the following peroration of an address of Sir M. Hicks-Beach at Glocester on the subject:

"The Liberals seem to me to be more like a fortuitous combination of atoms than anything that deserves the name of a party. (Cheers.) You will find each of them has his own particular crotchet, in support of which he is most enthusiastic and most energetic, but that he is equally enthusiastic and energetic in opposition to all the other members of his party. (Cheers.) You will find that they will come before you with all the old cries, such as civil and religious liberty; but you will find that their notion of civil liberty is that the elections in all the constituencies throughout the country are to be dominated by a caucus ruled from Birmingham (cheers); that the free expression of individual political opinion is thus to be stifled; and that by religious liberty they mean sometimes an impossible equality or an intolerance which would prohibit any religious teaching in our schools. (Cheers.) You will find the timid leaders of the Liberal party are not anxious—I will do them credit to say—for that policy of violence which their followers are eager to advocate endeavouring to hold them back as far as possible, while expressing at the same time their readiness to be pushed forward to the abyss so soon as their followers become strong enough to do it. (Cheers.) Then, when a party of this kind, without union, without cohesion, finding itself at a discount generally in the country, looks for its last resource, to what does it take? Why, it takes to a series of fabrications of all sorts, even against the personal characters of the leading men among its opponents. To many Liberals apparently, both writers and speakers, it seems now-a-days the right and proper thing to attribute all the vices under heaven to those who differ from them in political opinion. It is of no use whatever that time after time these statements discredited and shown to be untrue; the mud is again thrown in the hope that some of it may stick.

And yet the Calcutta Commissioners are accused of carrying on acrimonious discussions!

MR. C. B. EASTWICK in the columns of the *Times* calls attention to the following inscription on the Tanjore Temple deciphered by Burnell:

"The full importance in Indian history of Vira Cola's reign is only to be gathered from this inscription; but it contains other information also of great value. It proves, *e.g.*, that in the eleventh century gold was the most common precious metal in India and stupendous quantities of it are mentioned here. Silver, on the other hand, is little mentioned, and it thus appears that the present state of things, which is exactly the reverse, was only brought about by the Portuguese in the 16th century."

Mr. Eastwick remarks that the great abundance of gold spoken of in the inscription can have arisen only from mines, and that in the terrible convulsions caused by the irruption of Moslem invaders from the North and Europeans from the West the position of these goldfields was lost sight of, but is, perhaps even now on the eve of being rediscovered.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy has conferred the title of Raja on Kumar Narain Bhuj, zemindar of Bijni, in Assam, as a personal distinction. The Raja of Bijni belongs to a branch of the Kuch Behar family and the title is hereditary in his House. It should have been made hereditary and not personal in the present case. Even the notification had been hitherto withheld, owing to a freak of the late Assam Administration. The Raja had received the sanad long ago, but he was not allowed to use the title because as it is believed he was not in the good grace of Col. Keatinge, in consequence of the assertion of his just right to certain estates, which the Government wanted to resume. But Sir Stuart Bayley is just, and the present notification is due to his recommendation.

THE LAST MAIL brings the news of the death of the Marquis of Tweeddale, an amiable Scotch peer, who fought through the Sutlej campaign of 1845-6 as aide-de-camp to Lord Hardinge, and served in the Crimea. Though twice married, he leaves no offspring, and is succeeded in the peerage by his brother Lord William Hay, formerly of the Bengal Civil Service, and M. P. for the Haddington Burghs.

DEATH is also recorded of Mrs. Grote, the widow and biographer of the historian of Greece. She was a lady of great talent and vivacity, and was long well known in London society. Mrs. Grote was, moreover, something of an original, odd in disposition, and eccentric in manners. Her peculiarities produced one of the best jokes of her friend Sydney Smith. There was a discussion in his presence respecting the derivation of the "gretesque." "Oh!" broke in Sydney, "of course it comes from Mrs. Grote."

CEMENT seems to be manufactured very cheap in Madras. The South India and Madras Railway Companies paid Rs. 36-12-4 and Rs. 44-13 per ton for cement obtained from England. But some of the Government Engineer officers state that they manufactured cement in the districts; the Superintending Engineer of North Arcot was able to do so at Rs. 20 a ton. Major Hindle, in Kurnool, was able to manufacture 2,240lbs. for Rs. 17; in the Kistna district Portland Cement was delivered at Bezwada at Rs. 88 per ton, the cost of carriage alone being Rs. 18. The Madrass Government in reviewing the reports says; "The foregoing reports are of interest, and are calculated to lead to the impression that Indian local cements, such as Surki and Madras Portland, will effect all that is needed, and that the expense and loss on exchange for English Portland cement may be saved by its disuse everywhere except on the Harbour Works, where the quantity capable of being supplied would be insufficient. This remark applies also to the Railways in this Presidency, where the use of English cement should be discouraged." The other local administration ought to profit by the example of the Madras Government.

WEDNESDAY, 29TH JANUARY.

HER MAJESTY the Queen has addressed the following touching letter to the Home Secretary in England in acknowledgment of the sympathy of the British nation on the death of Princess Alice:

Osborne, Thursday, December 26.—The Queen is anxious to take the earliest opportunity of expressing publicly her heartfelt thanks for the universal and most touching sympathy shown to her by all classes of her loyal and faithful subjects on the present occasion, when it has pleased God to call away from this world her dearly-beloved daughter, the Princess Alice, Grand Duchess of Hesse.

Overwhelmed with grief at the loss of a dear child, who was a bright example of loving tenderness, courageous devotion and self-sacrifice to duty, it is most soothing to the Queen's feelings to see how entirely her grief is shared by her people. The Queen's deeply afflicted son-in-law, the Grand Duke of Hesse, is also anxious to make known his sincere gratitude for the kind feeling expressed towards himself and his dear children in their terrible bereavement, and his gratification at the appreciation shown by the people of England of the noble and endearing qualities of her whom all now mourn.

Seventeen years ago, at this very time, when a similar bereavement crushed the Queen's happiness, and this beloved and lamented daughter was her great comfort and support the nation evinced the same touching sympathy as well as when in December 1871 the Prince of Wales was at the point of death.

Such an exhibition of true and tender feeling will ever remain engraven on the Queen's heart and is the more valued at this moment of great distress in the country which no one more deeply deplores than the Queen herself."

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of the Panjab thus defends increase of litigation in the Panjab: "The gradually increasing complexity of social wants, the growth of new claims calling for new modes of satisfaction, the amelioration of law and procedure for the redress of wrongs which at times of less progress could not be reached by civil remedies, and the strengthening of the belief in the efficacy of the action of the courts in proportion as such action itself becomes more certain," are "circumstances which would show that litigation must increase as society advances." So increase of litigation is the usual concomitant of Western progress in India, and yet the people of India are accused of an instinctive habit of litigation. We think Mr. Egerton is right.

THE WINTER, it would seem, has been very severe in Scotland. It is stated the frost has been so intense, and the snow fall so vast, that the Buchan line was covered ten feet deep for twenty-five miles. The important fishing town of Peterhead was isolated for several days from the outer world, and communication had to be made by sea. Eighteen trains were covered with snow, and had to be abandoned, in one or two cases, the passengers had to remain in the carriages all night, and special expeditions had to be organized for their relief. The entire line of the Great North of Scotland was blocked, and booking was suspended. On the Highland Railway, between Perth and Forres, the snow lay four feet thick, and in the cuttings it had accumulated to the almost inconceivable depth of thirty feet. Many places in the north were entirely deprived of railway facilities for five days.

THE DIRECTORS of the East Indian Railway have resolved to found a hill school for the education of the sons of the employes of the Railway. The following terms have been proposed by Mr. Bradford Leslie:

The school would be open to all sons of employes of the E. I. Railway not under 8 years nor over 15 years old.

The cost to parents of transport to and from any station on the E. I. Railway to the school would be not more than five Rupees for the double journey.

There would be one term in the year, but children might remain at school all the year round, except for the Christmas holiday.

The class of education would be the same standard as at the Jamalpore School *viz.*, Arithmetic, Euclid, Algebra, English, Geography, History, Penmanship, Drawing and Singing.

No menial work would be required of pupils, but they would have to make their own beds, clean their own boots, assist in the Steward's room and take their turn in waiting at table.

They would also have to cultivate a plot of garden in competition amongst themselves, and learn the elements of some trade.

Boys educated at this school would all have an opportunity given them of employment by the Company, and they would be appointed in preference to other boys not sent there.

This school is evidently intended for the benefit of the sons of the European *employes* of the East Indian Railway. Will nothing be done for the benefit of the sons of the Native *employes*?

A LAWSUIT was decided a few days since, which had been before the Irish Courts for thirty years. During this time £40,000 has been spent in costs, and both litigants died before the conclusion of the case. This reminds us of the great Paul Chowdry case in the late Supreme Court.

CERTAIN American Railway companies have set a good example. They refuse to employ any men who are not strictly temperate and discharge all who become intoxicated, either while on or off duty. The Order of Railway Conductors makes temperance one of its first conditions of membership, and the movement is strong in favour of sobriety in the railway service. Will other Railway companies follow this good example?

THURSDAY 30TH JANUARY.

A CORRESPONDENT enquires—what is the difficulty in the way of constructing a sub-divisional court-house and officers' quarters for Tumlook, which has one Deputy Magistrate and two Munsifs? The drainage and embankment works are proceeding apace, so are municipal works, but though a plan and estimate for the sub-divisional kutchery and officers' quarters were sanctioned as well as funds allotted for the work sometime ago, nothing has been done except piling and counting bricks year after year. The present court-house is said to be an apology for a house; it is an incommodious, ill-ventilated, low-roofed thatched house, which is neither water-proof nor wind-proof. We hope the remarks of the Chief Justice at the Trades' Dinner regarding the miserable court-houses in the Mofussil will have some effect upon the Government.

AT YESTERDAY'S sitting of the Vice-regal Legislative Council the Hon'ble Mr. Thornton introduced the Hackney Carriages Bill, which was subsequently referred to a Select Committee. The Hon'ble Mr. Stokes presented a preliminary report of the Select Committee on the Pleaders, Mukhtears, and Revenue Agents Act of 1865. The Council adjourned for a fortnight.

WE HAVE received several letters complaining of the new graded system. We can make room only for one, which we give below:

Dacca, the 24th January 1879.—Mr. Croft's long contemplated graded scheme has at last been out. As we anticipated it has been a complete farce.

Mr. Croft in his report to Government urged upon the necessity of grading the educational officers on the ground that it will attract men of sterling merit to the Education Department who otherwise seek their fortunes in other departments, and with a prospect of future advancement efficient men will not hesitate to enter Education Department in the lower grades. So far as the principle goes we entirely concur with him. But let us see what it has come to. There are 7 grades and 316 appointments graded. Now supposing that a man gets promotion without intermission it will take him 35 years to get up to the 1st grade. Besides every one who is on the receipt of Rs. 50 a month is not graded several years will elapse before such men will be enlisted in the grade. Most of the teachers are already, as it appears from the list, are on the receipt of the maximum pay of their grade. These men will have to drag along in their present pay for years together before they get any substantial increase. They could have overstepped many if they would efficiently work, had no grade system been introduced, not to say of the prospect of those below, in the higher grade. Thus with the exception of a favored few, the system has opened no substantial good except a pen-and-ink prospect before them.

Nepotism seems to be the order of the day, and it is not too much to say that those that have uncles in the department have carried the day. It only reminds us of those good old days when Deputy Magistracy could be obtained by making the Magistrates Commissioners and other influential men fathers, god fathers &c.

It is not a little amusing to see the names of clerks in the graded list. *O! tempora! O! mores!* In an education report prominent mention is made of clerks and in the graded list clerks have the lion's share. We live in strange times and see strange things. We wait to see the khansamas and khitmatgars of our educational heads enlisted in the grade. Taking the claims of the clerks and these men side by side we cannot but give preference to the latter. For while the former assist our educational heads with counsels and manual exercises, the latter nourish the brains of these from which these valuable things emanate.

Yours truly,
ROHIM KUMAR BOSE.

WE ARE sorry to observe that Colonel Wyndham has met with a watery grave. It is said he was an American by birth. He was very adventurous in spirit. He was once a Garibaldian, took an active part in getting up the opera in Calcutta, and founded the *Indian Charivari*. He went to Mandalay to try his fortune, but was maltreated by the late King. He ascended a balloon at Rangoon, which having burst, he fell into a lake and was drowned.

THE FOLLOWING telegram from Mandalay shews that things are not all right there:

Mandalay, thro' Thyetmyo 27th January.—Magwe Woongyee, the chief promoter of Government by king and ministers instead of by king through ministers has been suddenly degraded together with the senior Woongyee and a dozen other officials. Corruption and disloyalty are the alleged reasons, but this plea is universally disbelieved. The party of ignorant imprudence about the king's person is urging him to make himself a true king on the old absolute model.

THE MADRAS MAIL has the following:

We much fear that India is not sufficiently grateful to the gathering of Calcutta Babus, and similar busybodies, who, under the style and title of the British Indian Association, intrude upon the Indian Government their opinions and views upon every topic of the day. Their head-quarters are located in the delightful by-street, familiarly known as Ranimudy Gully, while their virtual leader is Kristodas Pal Editor of the *Hindu Patriot* and a Member of the Bengal Council. These worthies appear to have secured an agent, or representative in London a retired Indo-Portuguese merchant of the name of Dacosta, who occasionally ventilates in the English newspapers his opinions on the subject of Indian Public Works. To this doubtless highly respectable, Eurasian, the British Indian Association despatched a telegram dated December 13th, for transmission to Lords Lawrence and Northbrook and Messrs. Gladstone and Fawcett. It ran as follows:—"The people are distressed that the cost of the war will be thrown upon India. They appeal to England for justice. A petition will be forwarded hereafter." Considering that the debate on the costs of the war only terminated after midnight of Tuesday, the 17th December, that outcry seems a little premature. Besides, who were "the people" for whom the Calcutta Association professed to speak? We are not aware that they are in any way authorised to represent Southern India, and we are perfectly confident that Upper India would repudiate their officiousness with disgust. "The people" who constitute the clients of Mr. Dacosta's principals consist of University students, clerks in public offices, and domestic servants out of place. Now and then, public meetings are convened in the Town Hall of Calcutta, and are attended by a rabble rout of "English-speaking" nobodies, who are addressed in Johnsonian phraseology, and with a stentorian voice, by a small clique of Babus, who correspond to the three famous tailors of Tooley Street.

The *Indian Mirror*, which quotes the above, says:

However depreciating may be the estimate formed by our contemporary of the work done by the "gathering of Calcutta Babus," who are popularly known by the style and title of the British Indian Association, we are in a position to affirm that, so far from regarding the representation of their opinions and views upon every topic of the day in the light of an intrusion, the Government of India have always considered such representations of so much practical value that they have made it a rule specially to consult the opinions and views of this gathering of Calcutta Babus on the expediency, or completeness, of all public measures which have been initiated during the past quarter of a century, and more, for the better administration of the affairs of India, and for the promotion of the welfare of her people. The retired Indo-Portuguese merchant of the name of Dacosta, of whom the *Madras Mail* writes so sneeringly as the agent or representative in London of the British Indian Association, is *undoubtedly* a highly respectable Eurasian gentleman, of exceptional intelligence and information, whose social status is guaranteed by the fact that he was a partner in a leading firm of English Merchants in the metropolitan city of India; while the clients of Mr. Dacosta's principals, so far from being University students, clerks in public offices, and domestic servants out of place, consist of the flower of the landed gentry, and of the moneyed and educated classes in the Native community of Bengal. Such real, or simulated, ignorance of the composition of the most useful political Association in India, is quite consistent with the contemptible style of writing in which the *Mail* indulges. The British Indian Association, as it seems to us, far more truly and really represents the people of India than the present British House of Commons—which we take to be the prototype and model of all Political Associations—reflects the sentiments and opinions of the British nation. To the action of this gathering of Calcutta Babus, it is owing that many measures of national advantage have been pressed upon the Government of India from time to time, and that some measures of questionable expediency have, at other times, been abandoned. To Bengal India is indebted for the political benefits she has ever acquired from the working of the British Indian Association.

FRIDAY, 31ST JANUARY.

A EUROPEAN lady in Deyrah stands charged with knocking out a syce's eye. It seems (says the Deyrah correspondent of the *Indo-European Correspondence*) that a strange Native entered the lady's compound, and, on being told by the servants to go away, he refused to do so, and began abusing the servants. On this, the lady herself came out, carrying in her hand a whip, with which she began belaboring the intruder (who turned out to be a syce) and ended by knocking out his eye by some ill-aimed blow. It is said that the case is to be brought before the Magistrate.

THE PIONEER draws attention to some novel doctrines of law laid down by the Punjab Chief Court for the conviction of murderers on the frontier:

"The case referred to is that of Abdul Karim *vs.* the Crown, in which the accused was sentenced to transportation for life by the Sessions Judge of Peshawur for the murder of a man named Bashir. It appears that the murdered man named the accused as his assassin, and also implicated several other persons as having accompanied and aided the murderer. That part of his statement which implicated the other persons was found to be false, and there were many discrepancies in the statements made by the deceased. In appeal it was argued that since the deceased's statement proved to be untrustworthy in so many important particulars it could be of no weight against the accused as the actual murderer. This argument is thus disposed of by the Court (Elsmie and Smyth, J. J.)

"In dealing with Peshawur murder cases, there may be an element of doubt of a scarcely tangible character, which is often felt when dealing with the evidence of Pathans of the Peshawur district, owing to their proneness to exaggerate and add to the charges against the guilty, and utterly false ones against the innocent, but it is not this kind of doubt which should lead a court to acquit an accused person.

In his judgement the learned Judge says—"that such false charges and false evidence are daily fabricated amongst the Pathans of the Peshawur Valley is a matter of full notoriety; .... and again—"according to my experience there can hardly ever be said to be a case tried by our Peshawur criminal courts in which, owing to the extraordinary proneness of Pathans to exaggerate and to add to true charges against the guilty, utterly false ones against the innocent, some element of scarcely tangible doubt does not remain. A judge must convict, however, when he feels that this doubt is in all probability unreasonable, and due to a natural dread of being deceived by persons who belong to one of the most treacherous races of men in the world, and I can well understand an English judge feeling it almost impossible to pass a sentence of death on a human being, when the evidence before him consists mainly of the statements of Pathans who have manifestly allowed their desire of vengeance to lead them into gross exaggerations of the truth. But if this *intangible element of doubt* which must probably remain, even in the clearest cases, is to be a sufficient ground for acquittal, the attempt to administer criminal justice according to the existing law might be abandoned altogether as a means of preventing crime.

The *Pioneer* thus comments upon the above:

The rule deducible from this decision would appear to be, that when a doubt exists as to the guilt of an accused person, when his accuser is found to have told lie upon lie, and to have tried to swear away the lives of innocent persons, the accused is to be denied the benefit of the doubt raised thereby, but is not to be sentenced to the irrevocable punishment of death. In short, the rule *falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus*, is not applicable in the Peshawur district.

This is the way the Punjab Outrages Bill is being worked!

THE IMMOLATION of the disconsolate widows of Sir Jung Bahadur has proved to be a pure romance. We read in the *Times of India* an account of the arrival at Bombay of the whole four of the widows in question, escorted by a detachment of the Nepaulese army, under the personal command of General Jugot Sing—"the Lion of the world"—the Commander-in-Chief, we are informed, of the forces of Nepal. The ladies are *en route* to Dwarka. Who was the originator of the romance?

THE STATESMAN is misinformed that Sir Ashley Eden is seriously indisposed. His Honor was present at the Trades' Dinner last night, and quite hale and hearty.

ON MONDAY evening last the Viceroy entertained a number of gentlemen at a Harrow Dinner at Government House. His Excellency thus alluded to his guest Sir Thomas Wade, Her Majesty's Minister in the Court of Pekin:

It is an especial pleasure to me to welcome to this hall to-night a distinguished Harrovian in the person of Sir Thomas Wade, Her Majesty's Minister at the Court of Pekin. That is a pleasure which is enhanced by the fear I confess to have felt that Sir Thomas would not have been able to attend our present gathering. For I must tell you, gentlemen, that, not satisfied with already knowing by heart all the buttons of all the mandarins, Sir Thomas Wade has still a soul above buttons a soul stimulated by that ardent thirst for information which is not only common to distinguished diplomatists and travellers, but which was, as you all doubtless remember, the marked characteristic of little boys at Harrow (cheers and laughter).

The Viceroy as usual was anecdotal. We give the following tit-bit:

Gentlemen, I heard the other day from an eminent legal friend of mine, who has deeply studied and actively promoted the interests of India, a whimsical story which had, he said, suggested to him an appropriate motto for our Indian services. The story is trivial; the motto, perhaps, not altogether free from vulgarity; but it is so forcible, and I think so sound, that I shall ask your permission to repeat it. Well the story is this:—A certain gang of poachers taken after a desperate affray with the keepers, were being tried at Lincoln Assizes. One of them, a sturdy little rascal, who rejoiced, I believe, in the name of Azy Smith, imprudently conducted his own defence: and this is how he cross-examined the policeman, who appeared as chief witness against him. "'Ow do you know," said he, "as 'ow I was there?" "Because," said the witness, "You was the most desperatest of the whole lot, and when I see to you, sez I, 'come now give up. 'Give up, says you, 'give up be .... blowed (laughter).

Well, gentlemen,—Azy Smith's language was not Ciceronian I admit, but I think that his sentiment was quite Harrovian (loud cheers). When I hear from one high authority in England that the burden of our Indian Empire is greater than human shoulders can bear, and from another that we have here a wolf by the ears, and should let him go as soon as we can, when, gentlemen who have no practical knowledge of the facts or condition or principles of Indian finance, tell us that our financial prospects are desperate; when one political prophet threatens us with terrible Afghans and advancing Cossacks on our border, another with terrible famines, and receding monsoons upon our plains; and when I perceive that all these superior persons have pratically no better counsel to offer us in substitution of those we are patiently pursuing, and pursuing, I affirm, with daily and hourly success, than the shameful counsel of "give up, my friend's story irresistibly recurs to my mind, and, at the risk of finding myself in low company with Azy Smith, I internally ejaculate "give up be .... blowed (loud cheers).

WE UNDERSTAND that the Hon'ble Mr. Dampier leaves Calcutta this week for a tour through Orissa. We hope he will make a full report on the management of the religious endowments of Pooree.

WE HAVE received the following from an esteemed correspondent on the subject of taxation:

The Income tax was objectionable from its inquisitorial character and its periodical call for payment, it created a wide-spread feeling of annoyance and disaffection, and was wisely abolished by Sir Charles Trevelyan. The present License Tax, though less sweeping, is a modified Income tax has called forth open as well as secret hostility. Merchants and traders consider themselves aggrieved and in retalation have raised the prices of their commodities, upon which the untaxed exist, whereby the pressure of it is felt by all and a general feeling of vexation is afloat.

The charge of the present Affghan War has been thrown by the British Ministry upon the revenues of India, and all sorts of rumours are abroad of taxation in various shapes to meet the strain. What the Government intend to do has not yet transpired. Meanwhile I venture to propose a plan by

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which money can be raised and plenty of it without complaint.

A tax of some sort is inevitable, but to find one which shall be general without being oppressive, light and equal without calling forth opposition and disloyalty is the great point of political consideration.

This, in my opinion, can only be obtained by the imposition of a capitation Tax of *one Rupee* annually upon every man in the country, without distinction of color, caste or creed, in other words a Poll tax of 1 Rupee upon all male adults in India between 18 and 70 years of age upon rich and poor alike.

Take the census of 1872, and deduct for any district a certain percentage for women, children, paupers and lunatics and multiply the balance by 1 rupee and the result will give a sum which will fill the chests of the District Treasury.

The rich man will pay his Rupee with a feeling amounting to contempt, and the poor man will not suffer from the subsequent extortions of his landlord struggling to recoup his losses and he will give his money cheerfully in consequence.

A Poll tax is a common and popular custom throughout all India. No Zemindar travels, marries or entertains, without levying an abwab from his ryots and if done with tact and courtesy the money is raised without a murmur. The present capitation tax is based upon this ancient custom of the natives of India and will be also levied without a word of complaint. The mode of doing so may appear overwhelmingly difficult but it is not so. This I propose to discuss in my next paper should the present suggestion meet with approval.

R. C.

SATURDAY, 1ST FEBRUARY.

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA notifies that the balance of the five per cent. loan of 1859, not paid into the transfer loan of 1879, will be paid off on the 1st May 1879.

WE HAVE received a copy of the Sanskrit Course of the First Arts for the current year edited by Pundit Nobinchunder Vidyaratna, Professor of Sanskrit, Metropolitan Institution. Part I. contains the first eight cantos of Roghuvansa. The editor has followed the text of Mallinath's commentary and given copious notes and explanations, paraphrase of each sloka, parallel passages, and English and Bengali translations of the text. Part II. contains the first five cantos of Bhutti Kavya. The editor seems to have devoted much industry and research and deserves great credit for his performance.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy held a Levee on last Wednesday night. It was numerously attended. About 1200 gentlemen were presented to His Excellency.

WE HAVE received the following letter anent the successful competition of Sreemutty Kadambini Dasi at the last Entrance Examination:

With reference to the success of the young lady Miss Kadambini Bose in the matriculation of the Calcutta University, two good names in the annals of female education in Bengal have been ignored. Mrs. Beveridge is the lady who first started the boarding school which afterwards became the foundation of the Banga Mohila Bidyalaya, and to her is due the credit of first systematising a scheme of higher education to adult females of Bengal—whose fruit we see in Miss Bose, Mrs. Phear, to whom she transferred her interest is the other lady, who offered her patronage to the school and fostered it, under great disadvantages. Miss Bose the successful candidate is, if I am not mistaken, a pupil of Mrs. Beveridge.

Yours sincerely,
PROBONO PUBLICO.

Mofussil, 26th January 1879.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces lately held a Durbar at Allahabad. Addressing the Native gentlemen he said, he was glad of the opportunity of making their personal acquaintance and acknowledging the services of those who assisted their tenants during the recent scarcity and otherwise distinguished themselves in the cause of charity. They were aware that success had attended the British arms in Kabul and he would take the opportunity of publicly thanking those who offered to aid Government not only with men and such resources as were at their disposal, but to proceed themselves to the frontier should Government require their services.

SIR MADHAVA RAO seems to be in search of a wife for the young Gaikwar. He has selected five girls, who will be submitted to Maharani Jumna Bai for inspection and approval. We are assured that there will be no competitive examination.

THE LAST number of the *Indian Charivari* contains the new way of extending British influence in Africa. The number is up to the mark.

WE ARE sorry to learn that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the arrangements made by the Government of the Punjab, for the removal of the College classes of the Delhi College from that city to Lahore. A special report is to be submitted on the results attained after the measures which have been taken have had a fair trial. The appointment of a Professor of Natural Science in the Lahore College has also been sanctioned.

SOME changes have, we understand, been made in connection with the Gilchrist Scholarship Examinations held in the three Presidency towns during the present month. The Senate of the London University having now admitted Sanskrit and Arabic as alternative subjects with Greek and German for their matriculation, examination the Gilchrist Trustees have decided that this shall henceforth be the examination by which the Indian Scholarships shall be awarded, as it has hitherto been in the case of the Colonial Scholarships. The Trustees have determined to shorten the tenure of the Indian Scholarships from *five* to *four* years. They will still be held longer than the Colonial Scholarships which are limited to three years, and the Trustees are prepared to consider favorably the case of any Indian scholar, who having taken his Bachelor's degree with honors, is desirous of obtaining an additional year for the purpose of proceeding to the degree of Master or Doctor. In two cases they have already granted this privilege.

WE HAVE received a letter from our Krishnaghur correspondent anent the trials now going on in the local Sessions Court in connection with the Road Cess defalcations. It is full of interest, but we are sorry we cannot give it this week for want of space.

THE ANNUAL CONVERSAZIONE of the Mahomedan Literary Society will be held on the 11th instant. We are glad to observe that special arrangements will be made to prevent over-crowding. The doors will be closed after 9-30 P. M.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Recollections of Alexander Duff D. D. L. L. D. By Revd. Lal Behary Day. 2. The Sanskrit Course for the First Examination in Arts, two parts, edited by Nobinchunder Vidyaratna, Professor of Sanskrit, Metropolitan Institution, Calcutta. 3. Statistics of the working of the Indian Railway for 1877, 2 parts. 4. Catalogue of the Fine Arts Exhibition of 1879, Calcutta. 5. Sleeman's Export Drug and Chemical Circular, No. 7, December 1878. 6. The Verses of Vidyaputi in Bengali edited by Sarodachuran Mitter. 7. Saddarshana,-Chintanika or studies in Indian Philosophy. Vol. II. No. 12, December, 1878. 8. The National Magazine, Vol. III. Nos. 3 and 4. 9. Supplement to Sree Vivekavardhani. Vol. IV. No. I.

WE UNDERSTAND that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Wilson has accepted the office of President of the Bengal Social Science Association for the current year, and that Dr. Kenneth McLeod has been elected Vice-President in the place of Mr. Metcalfe. There was an interesting discussion at yesterday's meeting on the Rent Bill now before the Bengal Legislative Council. The number of members who wished to speak on the subject being large the debate was adjourned to Friday next at 5 P. M.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London January 25th.—Frequent Cabinet Councils are being held. Consols closed at 96, being a fall of ¼ on previous quotations. Both Germany and Austria contemplate the institution of a sanitary cordon on the Russian frontier, should the plague increase; also, in consequence of conflicting accounts, to send Doctors to the infected districts to ascertain the actual state of affairs. It is asserted upon authoritative information that the Amir will not go to Saint Petersburgh.

26.—At a meeting of Indians resident in London it was resolved to petition Parliament against the natives of India paying the expenses of the Afghan war.

28.—On February the 28th, Mr. Fawcett will move for the Select Committee to enquire into the existing control of the actual expenditure of the revenues of India. The case for the prosecution of the trial of the Directors of the Glasgow Bank has concluded; the charges of theft and embezzlement have been abandoned.

30th.—The India Office has sent a letter to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to the effect that the Indian Government has decided to convene a Committee to discuss the reduction of the Indian import duties and other questions relating to the present tariff.

31st.—Glasgow Bank Directors Potter and Stronach have been found guilty as indicted, and the others guilty of uttering false balance sheets. Sentence will be passed on Saturday.

Paris. January 30th.—Marshal Macmahon has tendered his formal resignation at the meeting of the Senate, and the Chamber of Deputies has been convoked for this evening. The election of Grevy as President is considered a certainty.

30th.—At the Congress of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies to elect a new President in place of Marshal Macmahon, M. Grevy obtained 535 votes; General Chanzy, next in order, obtained only 99. M. Grevy has been proclaimed President for a term of seven years.

30th.—The present Ministry remains in office, the new President having refused to accept their resignation.

31st.—Mr. Gambetta is elected President of the Chamber of Deputies.

St. Petersburgh January 25th.—Russia has agreed to evacuate the territory now occupied 35 days after the siguing of the definitive treaty of peace.

30th.—An article in the *Golos* announces that Russia's action in Central Asia is only defensive, and it deprecate any further advance, and advocates the concentration and the fortifying of the districts occupied, as a base of defence against England. Consols closed at 96½, being a rise of ⅛ on previous quotations.

Berlin January 26th.—Germany is prepared to mobilize a force of 80,000 men to form a sanitary cordon on the Russian frontier on account of the plague.

Constantinople, January 26th.—Spush has been evacuated, and preparations for the evacuation of Podgoritze have been commenced without any resistance being offered.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

Introductory Lecture, By Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Friday, the 7th February at 7½ P. M.

Subject,—Conservation of Energy.

Introductory Lecture on Chemistry. By Babu Tara Prasana Roy, on Saturday, the 8th instant at 3 P.M. Admission *free.*

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1879.

THE WAR.

THE most important news of the week from the seat of war is the surrender of Khelat-i-Ghilzai without opposition. Not a shot was fired. The Mir Akhor, who had been killed by rumour, we are sorry to learn has actually fallen a prey into the jaws of death. It is said that he fell into a fire; the details of this accident have not yet been received. There seem to be skirmishes going on frequently with marauding parties. It is stated that a *bhistee* belonging to the 16th Regiment was shot at Bassawal; he was then beheaded and his right hand cut off. The murderer belonged to a village eleven miles south of Bassawal, and a party of 17th Rifles and Goorkhas surrounded the villages early in the morning and captured forty-two prisoners and four hundred heads of cattle. Some of the enemy, attempting to escape, were fired upon and three killed, including, by mischance, a woman. The latest news is that a force of about three thousand men under General Maude left Jamrud on the 24th for the Bazar Valley. It advanced in two columns to Dhakka, one being under General Tytler. Each took ten days' rations and was independent of the other, but both were to meet somewhere in the valley, and, if time permitted, advance on Terah. They are reported to have encountered the enemy in the Bazar Valley and thoroughly beaten them. The 25th Regiment is said to have suffered most. There were also several casualties in the 45th Sikhs; Lieutenant H. R. Holmes, of the latter regiment, was slightly wounded. Full particulars are not yet known, but our loss is said to be comparatively small and the enemy's heavy. The *Times of India* publishes a telegram from Khost stating that General Roberts had held a grand durbar, at which the headmen of the Khost valley were present. General Roberts told them that the idea of leaving a British force to garrison Khost had been abandoned, but that British troops would be kept at hand at Hazarpir, and Kurram, ready to march into the Khost country to quell disturbances if any arose. Sultan Jan Shahzada is to be the Governor of the Khost district as a temporary measure. General Roberts assured the people that, so long as they remained under the protection of the Empress of India, their interests would be carefully guarded, and that everything that could be done by a just Government would be done to render their existence a happy and contented one. He also spoke disparagingly of Russia's power, and assured them that, if Yakub Khan continued hostile to the British, he would be compelled to follow his father's example and fly from Kabul. The movements of Yakub Khan seem to be uncertain. According to one account his long incarceration has told upon his health—he is no longer the man he was five years ago. According to another he has promised to his father to keep his throne intact during the latter's absence from Kabul, and that he will do nothing without his permission. He is apparently in great difficulties; his men are without pay, his sirdars are divided and discontented, and his position altogether difficult and we may say critical. Our Government we believe is desirous to make peace, but it does not know with whom to conclude it. The petty chiefs are coming in and making their submission, but the ultimate issues of the war do not rest with them. We doubt even whether a treaty with Yakub will be binding upon the Affghan Government. There is an interregnum in the country. The *de jure* and *de facto* ruler has left the country, but not for good. He may return and resume the reins of Government, and when he does return he may repudiate wholly the transactions of his *locum tenens*. Our Government is therefore on the two horns of a dilemma. To carry on the war further would be a needless waste of life, money, and energy; to bring it to an unfructuous end would be worse, for the same game may have to

be repeated in case of fresh complications. Peace there must be, but it must be a stable peace. For the sake of Indian tax-payers we wish that it may be concluded speedily.

LORD NORTHBROOK'S RESIGNATION.

IT may not interest the public now to know why Lord Northbrook resigned the Indian Viceroyalty before the expiration of the usual term of his exalted office, but his Lordship's action involves a question of principle which is of lasting importance to the Indian administration. At the time it was believed that Lord Northbrook had resigned because his Lordship did not agree with Lord Salisbury, the Secretary of State, regarding the repeal of the cotton duties The wide divergence of opinion on the subject between the then Viceroy and the then Secretary of State was so great and so notorious that it was taken to be the real cause of Lord Northbrook's early withdrawal. But the Affghan debates in Parliament have shed a new light upon the cause of Lord Northbrook's resignation. It was the marked difference of opinion between his Lordship and Lord Salisbury on the Affghan policy. Mr. James Wilson, whose Sheffield letter we noticed last week, thus writes on this subject: "Several personal reasons, and some public ones, were currently given, which could not all be correct. I went to Government House with a view to ascertain the real one. I was told that the real reasons had not been hit upon in any of the many given; that they were not personal, but public, though, for the present, they could not be disclosed. It now appears, for the first time, that the reasons were a new departure required by the Conservative Government in the policy as regards Affghanstan." Yes, the cause is now plain. Lord Northbrook himself stated in the House of Lords wherein he differed from Lord Salisbury in his Affghan policy, and a high-minded statesman as he is he could not conscientiously carry out a policy, which was opposed to his own convictions, which he believed to be unjust and unrighteous, and which he thought would be disastrous to the true interests of India. He therefore refused to be a tool in the hands of the Secretary of State, and accordingly tendered his resignation. By thus asserting his independence His Lordship shewed that he cared more for the dignity of his high office than for its emoluments, more for its responsibilities than for its pleasures, more for the good of the people under his charge than for the good will of his master at the Westminister Hotel.

We will quote Lord Northbrook's own words to shew how the difference arose between himself and the Secretary of State. In the Affghan debate in the Lords the present Secretary of State laid great stress upon Lord Northbrook's refusal in 1873 to give the Amir of Kabul an unconditional guarantee of protection against Russian aggression. His Lordship thus replied: "I had the honour of serving the present Government as Viceroy for two years, and did I receive any instructions to give Shere Ali the unconditional guarantee he wanted? Not one single hint. (Cheers.) Then the noble viscount opposite (Lord Cranbrook) pointed out that this and that ought to have been done, but he, too, forgets that he was making charges, not against me, but against his own Government. (Cheers.) There can, in fact be no distinction in this matter between the present and the late Government. The noble Marquis opposite (Lord Salisbury) did not, as I have said, give me one single hint in regard to giving Shere Ali his unconditional guarantee, and therefore, I say that the charges brought against my humble self, are without the slightest foundation" (Cheers.) Then came the question of forcing British Residents upon the Amir, and Lord Northbrook opposed it. It is observable that the change of attitude assumed by Lord Salisbury has brought on the present crisis. This was plainly hinted at by the Duke of Argyll on the Quetta debate in the House of Lords on the 15th June last. His Grace said:

"Alarmed by diplomatic demands and military arrangements, the mind of the Ameer was thoroughly unsettled—that he was in a state of agitation and anger, and was collecting troops to resist aggression, or perhaps to make an aggressive movement upon India. The Amir of Affghanistan was not perhaps a great Power; but another Affghan war would be, he need hardly say, a very serious matter. But though, we had, of course, no cause to dread such a movement at the same time another war would cost several millions of money, and it would, in any event, be a great misfortune if our good understanding with the Ameer were seriously disturbed.

To these remarks Lord Salisbury replied, and we give below the concluding words of his speech:

"I only wish emphatically to repeat that none of those suspicions of aggression on the part of the English Government have any true foundation; that our desire in the future, as it has been in the past, is to respect the Affghan ruler, and to maintain as far as we can the integrity of his dominions. There is no ground for any of the apprehensions to which the noble Duke has referred, or for suspicions which are too absurd to be seriously entertained. The affairs of the frontier are maintaining a peaceful aspect, with exception of a little trouble with a local tribe—the Afreedees. We have also maintained our relations with Khelat, and the papers we have laid on the table will explain what has occurred. But there is no reason for any apprehension of any change of policy or of disturbance in our Indian Empire."

But the sequel has shewn how far Lord Salisbury's professions have been consistent with practice. Lord Northbrook, however, refused to carry out the aggressive policy, which has eventuated in the present complications, and so his Lordship resigned. Now, the question of principle involved is this. Who is responsible for the Indian policy of Her Majesty's Government? Is it the Secretary of State or the Viceroy of India? It cannot be denied that according to law and theory it is the Secretary of State or rather Her Majesty's Government, who is or are responsible for the good government of British India. They are accountable to Parliament, and on them therefore the responsibility rests. But at the same time the Viceroy is the visible representative of Her Majesty in this country. He is looked up to by the people of India as their Earthly Providence. He is on the spot and therefore in the best position to measure the current of feeling among the people. Even if the ultimate power rests with Her Majesty's Government, they cannot properly ignore the opinion and advice of the Viceroy. No right-minded statesman would accept the responsibilities of the Viceroyalty of India, if he were reduced to a mere vassal of the Secretary of State. There ought to be the utmost accord and harmony between Her Majesty's Government and the Indian Viceroy. Steam and electricty have brought England and India so near to each other that the communication between the Secretary of State and the Viceroy is now a matter of a few hours. The result of the improved communications has led to a practice, which we are afraid is not likely to prove beneficial to India. All important questions are now decided by telegrams, and as all reasons for a particular measure or policy cannot be explained satisfactorily within the short compass of a telegram the decision arrived at on such imperfect basis is necessarily faulty. It is therefore necessary that no question, except at an emergency, should be decided off-hand by telegram. Then, the utmost latitude ought to be given to the Viceroy in expressing his opinions. And if His Excellency finds that he cannot agree on cardinal points the best step he can take is to resign. And if high-minded statesmen wielding the sceptre in India should make such a demonstration now and then, it could not but have a most salutary effect upon Her Majesty's Government. Lord Northbrook we think has set a good example in this direction.

THE FURRACKABAD CASE.

WHEN we gave the other day the *Pioneer*'s version of the Furrackabad case we had a lurking suspicion in our mind that there was something behind, which had not come to light. We could hardly believe that an officer occupying the high position of sub-judge would wantonly attack his immediate superior, the District Judge. The *Statesman* furnishes what he considers the secret history of this unfortunate case. The version which our contemporary gives looks so probable on the face of it that until it is contradicted in all details we cannot decently refuse to attach due weight to it. The facts which the *Statesman* gives are as follows:

"We are told then, that Mr. Saunders, the judge, is unwise enough to do what unfortunately is but too common in India. He carries about with him from place to place, a favorite *chuprassee*, one Salaamtoolla, of a low Mahomedan caste. Now this fact if true, creates a presumption at the outset, that any dispute in which Mr. Saunders might get involved, with this man mixed up therein, would require to be looked into very carefully.

Now Mr. Saunders, we are told, carries about with him the *chuprassee* Salamtoolah in this very way, and the Pundit's offence is that, stung by the insolence of this man, and very rudely treated by Mr. Saunders himself, he resisted the attempt of the latter to push him out of his bungalow, where he had come to complain of the man, by pushing Mr. Saunders himself back again. Mr. Saunders was judge at Azimghur, and upon being transferred to Furruckabad, brought this *chuprassee* with him and straightway made him Nazir of his court. It may be desirable for us to explain to our English readers that the Nazir is the Sheriff of the court, and is one of the principal officers of the body we call the Amlah of the court, whose reputation is an infamy all over the country. A few days afterwards, Mr. Saunders desired the Pundit to find some appointment for the *man's brother* in the court over which he, the Pundit presided as the sub-judge of Furruckabad. Rai Har Sahay did so to please Mr. Saunders, and very unwisely and improperly to our thinking made the brother the Nazir of his own court. We say unwisely and improperly, advisedly, for there is no practice more demoralizing and ruinous, we are persuaded, in the lower grades of the public service, than the permitting an office to be filled with men who are related to each other. They become what is called a *bhai-bund* or brotherhood, and when an office gets filled in this way, all kinds of rascality may go on therein, with impunity. It was an act of impropriety for Mr. Saunders, as he must himself know, to get two Mahomedan brothers appointed as Nazirs of the two chief civil courts under him. The sub-judge wished to please Mr. Saunders, and made the appointment. Presuming upon their influence with the chief judge, both men, we are told, now carried themselves towards the sub-judge and the moonsiffs of the station, with the offensive bearing that so commonly marks the low-born Mahomedan The class have none of those traditional instincts that make the well-born Mahomedan, a gentleman. And so it came to pass that the sub-judge had to fine his new-made nazir 8 annas for some offence, the very day after he had appointed him. This was not to be endured, and with the strongest impropriety, Mr. Saunders, at the instance of the man's brother in his own court called for the record of the case, and remitted the fine. A course more destructive of the independence of his native colleague's court, could not be imagined.

If Mr. Saunders had deliberately resolved to make the sub-judge the contempt of his amlah, what more, we ask, could he have done? Shortly afterwards, the new made nazir chose to absent himself from the court without leave, and the Pundit then dismissed him. Mr. Saunders now again interfered, and called for a copy of the proceedings, his ears wide open to the representations of the man at his elbow, to whom he could not listen at all, without a breach of decency, against his native colleague on the bench. Anxious to be supported by his superior, the sub-judge respectfully determined to call upon Mr. Saunders, and did so the next morning. The *chuprassee* nazir was of course there as usual, in attendance upon Mr. Saunders, and upon the Pundit's appearing in the verandah instantly, and of his own motion, came out to meet him and with much insolence of manner, told him that Mr. Saunders would not be troubled by him, and that if he had any thing to say to that gentleman, it must be said in the *cutcherry*. All the doors were open and the sub-judge felt as any one else would have felt in such circumstances. It was a gross insult to a man in the position of a sub-judge, to have his 'call' respond d to, by the insolent presumption of a favorite *chuprassee* taking upon himself to speak for the judge who was sitting there all the time. And the sub-judge lost his temper, as we probably should have lost ours, and ninetynine men out of a hundred. The sub-judge replied sharply to the insolent fellow, when Mr. Saunders stepped into the verandah to champion his *chuprassee*, against his native colleague on the bench The incident was certainly disgraceful—but to whom? To Mr. Saunders' colleague; who had respectfully and after the usage of society 'called' upon him, or to Mr. Saunders himself, who allowed his *chuprassee* to receive and insult his colleage in this way, he himself being present all the while? Can we really be surprised, that the Pundit was intensely indignant, or that he lost his temper? Do we not

all secretly respect him the more, that it was so with him? As to his assaulting Mr. Saunders, we are assured that the charge is in its essence, false. Mr Saunders angrily and contemptuously said "*nikaljo*" to his colleague and gave him a push towards the steps when the sub-judge unwisely but as we should all have done pushed back again, and being the stronger man, we suppose pushed more vigorously.

Now, as our contemporary says it is not at all uncommon for Indian civilians to be duped by favourites in low position. In fact there are few civilians, who have not such *proteges*, and who do not unfrequently lend their ears to them. Of course long-headed men, though not without their favorities, and though kind to them, do not sacrifice public interests or injure others for the sake of those favorities. But there are weak men, who cannot make the necessary distinction, and allow their infirmities to get the better of their judgment. We have heard of cases in which a sheristadar, a peshcar, a mohurrir, or a peon, having thus acquired mastery over the Huzur, has not scrupled to lord over the Native Judges under him. Their promotion and prospects in the service have depended upon the good will of this favorite or that, and helpless as they are, they not unfrequently sacrifice their dignity and independence by carrying favour through minions of this kind. This is well known throughout the country, and if scandals do not come to light, it is because the natives are not demonstrative. We should not therefore feel surprised if the facts published by our contemporary should turn out to be correct. We are pursuaded that if an open enquiry had been accorded to the Sub-judge, as demanded by him, these facts would have come to light.

But what strikes us as most indefensible is that the Sub-Judge has been dismissed the service for an offence, which indicates no moral turpitude whatever. The reader doubtless remembers the case of Mr. James Wilson of the *Indian Daily News* and Mr. Clarke the late Municipal Engineer. The latter had committed an assault upon the former at the Opera House, but what notice did the late Justices take of the violent conduct of their subordinate officer? They did not even call upon him for an explanation? It was a question of breach of social etiquette, and they decided that no official notice should be taken of it. In the same way the Sub-judge of Furrackabad was guilty of a breach of social etiquette, and if the Government felt its duty to punish him, was it just to dismiss him from the service, and to turn him adrift without pension or provision of any kind after 30 years good and approved service? How many cases are there in which both covenanted and uncovenanted officers have been concerned, and in which gross moral turpitude has been discovered, but the offenders have been let off either with a reprimand, or transfer, or degradation or suspension? The offence of Pundit Har Sahoy was much less serious, and yet he has been dismissed the service without an open trial, which he demanded, and to which he was entitled under the law? The greatest attraction for service under the British Government is the certainty of justice; when a man enters it he feels sure that he will not be turned out off-hand so long as he serves the Government faithfully, honestly, and zealously. But Pundit Har Sahoy's case points a moral which we cannot help saying is humiliating. We cannot believe that the Government of India will allow this case to pass into oblivion without sifting it to the bottom.

THE SUBORDINATE EDUCATION SERVICE.

LAST week we noticed generally the new scheme for the grading of the subordinate education service. We propose to offer a few remarks in this issue on the details of the scheme. In the first place out of about a thousand officers in the education service only 316 have been included in the grades. This was of course unavoidable, because the money grant was limited. But of these 316 only 188 will get an increment at present. The remaining 128 will get no increase till August 1879 We do not understand why this invidious distinction has been made. We have received bitter complaints on this subject. Then the principles upon which the officers have been grouped in the grades is not intelligible. For instance while Head-Masters of schools, who teach up to the Entrance Standard, have been put in the first Grade, Principals, Professors, and Assistant Professors, who teach the First Arts and B. A. courses, have been put down in the lower Grades. Thus Mr. Ager, the Principal of the Cuttack College, has been placed in the second Grade, the salary of which ranges from Rs. 300 to Rs. 400. It may be said that Mr. Ager is now drawing Rs. 300, but as Principal of a College he ought to have received prior consideration before head-masters of schools. If Mr. Ager is not fit to be the head of a College, his case ought to be dealt with separately, but his post should not be degraded. In the same way we observe Babu Rajkrishna Banerjea, Professor of Sanskrit in the Presidency College, has been put in the third Grade, the salary of which ranges from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 Double injustice has been done to Babu Rajkrishna Bannerjea. He was on the retirement of Babu Kashinakanal Bhattacharjea gazetted *Professor* of Sanskrit in the Presidency College, but in the graded list he has been designated *Assistant* Professor of Sanskrit, and Babu Nilmani Mookerjea, who is *Assistant* Professor, has been also so described. Now, who is the pucka Professor of Sanskrit in the Presidency College? Further, while head-masters of schools have been put in the first grade, a professor of the Presidency College has been placed in the third grade. Babu Rajkrishna has been in receipt of Rs. 300 for some years past, and as the maximum salary of his grade is Rs. 300 he has no prospect of increase whatever. Babu Bireswar Mitter, M. A., Head-Master of the Krishnaghur Collegiate School at present drawing Rs. 300, is posted to the third grade, the maximum salary of which is Rs. 300, while Mr. Phillips, Head-Master of the Patna College, and Mr. Lefeuvre 2nd master, ditto. ditto., both now drawing Rs. 300, have been promoted to the 2nd grade, the maximum salary of which is Rs. 400. Babu Har Govind Sen, Assistant Professor, Rajshai College, is put down in the third grade, while head-masters of schools have been placed in first and second grades respectively. Babu Haragovind Sen we are told is a jewel, but who takes notice of him? Then we observe that increase of pay was given to some officers before the inauguration of the graded system, and the benefit of it has been accorded to them in the grouping for the grades. We do not grudge the consideration shewn to them, but the question is whether preference shewn to them has not involved injustice to others. Babu Shama Churn Ganguli, an officer of great merit, Babu Shib Chunder Shome, an old and meritorious officer, Babu Dwarkanath Chuckerbutty, another meritorious officer, Babu Krishna Chunder Roy, an officer of sterling merit, but not a pushing man, and several others whom we could name, have been passed over, while a few, who apparently stand in the good grace of the Director, have had a double lift, that is firstly before the grading, and secondly after it. These preferences have naturally enough caused much heart-burning. We can believe that in cases of this kind disappointed persons are sure to clamour, but if justice is dispensed with an even hand, complaint then becomes idle clamour, to which we need hardly say no heed should be paid. But the nominal roll of the grades as published in the *Gazette*, we cannot refrain from remarking, is regarded with great dissatisfaction. Then the Moulavis of the Madrassas have been included in the present grades, while there is a special provision for them under the Madrassa funds. We do not in the least grudge their increase, but why reduce the fund available for the new grades by including in them those officers, for whom there is a separate provision?

We stated last week that the rule of seniority shall not be the only guide to promotion. We fully subscribe to the abstract justice of this rule, but much will depend upon its practical operation. We think that the inspectors should be called upon to submit names for promotion, and that the Director should be required to forward them to Government with his own remarks thereon. Paragraph 15 of the Resolution runs as follows:

As regards the authority by which promotions are to be made from class to class, the Director points are that at present appointments in the subordinate ranks of the Education Department are not made on any consistent rule. Deputy-inspectors, drawing salaries of Rs. 100 and upwards, are appointed by Government and gazetted. All other officers are appointed by Government and gazetted only when they draw salaries of Rs. 200 and upwards This difference between inspecting officers and other officers of the Department should now cease, and the rule will be in future that all appointments in the first four classes of the subordinate service will be made by Government and gazetted. In the three lower classes, appointments and transfers will be made by the Director of Public Instruction, and in these classes he may also suspend an officer, stop his promotion, degrade him to a lower class, dismiss him or dispense with his services, without reference to Government.

The Director is thus made the arbiter of the destinies of the lower grade educational officers. On principle the Lieutenant-Governor's decision is right, but we wish the orders of the Director were made subject to the confirmation of Government. There are many reasons why the final order should rest with the Government.

The scheme is now launched. All eyes are directed to the manner in which it may be worked in practice. Mr. Croft has a personal interest in giving it a fair trial, as he is intimately associated with it, and we confidently leave its practical operation in his hands.

A PERMANENT SETTLEMENT FOR MADRAS.

IN these days of dead-level land policy in India that man must be bold, who comes forward to advocate the extension of the Permanent Settlement to the temporarily settled districts of this country. But a competitive civilian of Bengal has had the courage to publish his honest convictions on the subject. Mr. H. A. D. Phillips, late Magistrate of Sewan, and now in charge of the Khoordah Sub-Division in Orissa, was deputed to Madras as a famine officer, and he utilized his opportunities by making a searching enquiry into the working of the Ryotwary Settlement of the Southern Presidency. We have always held that that settlement is the cause of the pauperization of the Madras peasantry, and Mr. Phillips supports our opinion by an irresistible array of facts and figures. As we are entirely at one with him on the subject, we will content ourselves with giving extracts from his pamphlet establishing the position he maintains. At the outset he asks: "Why is it that at least 50 per cent. of the ryots in Madras are in debt, some of them so hopelessly that they can never retrieve themselves? Why is it that half the total number of ryots in the Madras Presidency pay less than Rupees 10 annually as land revenue to Government? None of these latter can live entirely on their lands, and the majority have to labour for others for at least six months in the year. Apathy and want of enterprise are not sufficient in themselves to cause such effects. The facilities for acquiring land in Madras are great, and yet the peasantry are in a most depressed condition." The right of absolute transfer of land is recognized there, and read what Mr. Phillips says about it: "Owing to heavy assessments and consequent inability to meet the Government demands, the ryots have been obliged to exercise this power to such an extent as to place a large portion of the land in the hands of sowcars. The latter have enabled the ryots to live on somehow. Had the land been tied, the ryot would, no doubt, have been placed more speedily in an embarrassing position. But this would have been an unmitigated blessing, as it would have enabled Government to see more quickly how crushing was the assessment. The power to sell and mortgage enabled the ryot to struggle on; but the evil day was only deferred." The writer adds: "Owing to grievous over-assessment, the ryotwari system has not yet had a fair chance. A Zemindar, if unrestrained by law, will probably endeavour to get as much rent as he can squeeze out of his ryots. The Government in Madras have had no law to restrain them. In the matter of assessment, Government has been a judge in its own cause: and from want of knowledge it has been unable to exercise that enlightened self-interest which many a private landlord exercises. The land has been overburdened from the commencement: and the history of the

settlements in Madras shews for the most part that constant reductions have been found necessary from time to time, not to speak of yearly remissions. The rents now are not lower than those paid by ryots in Bengal and Orissa. And yet they are lower than they were thirty and fifty years ago. Comment on this is superfluous. How the ryot managed to survive such assessments is a wonder: that he could attain to any ordinary standard of comfort was an impossibility. Such has been the practical effect of the Ryotwary settlement in Madras."

Mr. Phillips has discussed in detail the different features of the Ryotwary system of Madras, and how it has tended to clog the springs of industry and to perpetuate pauperism among the peasantry. He then compares Bengal and Madras. We make the following extracts from this chapter:

How is it that during the present year there has been no declared famine in Bengal? The price of food grains has in certain districts been higher than anything known in 1873-4. In Chittagong and parts of Eastern Bengal rice has at times been absolutely unprocurable. The same may be said of Dinagepore and Darjeeling. Newspaper correspondents have been every where telling the same tale. In the Patna division, especially in Sarun, there is serious scarcity: much distress prevails in Beerbhoom, Jessore and other districts. Rice has been selling as high as three and four seers the rupee. Rupees five and Rupees six per maund has been an ordinary price. The labouring classes are suffering much. All classes have more or less been obliged to exercise some stint and privation. But still matters have not assumed such serious proportions as to call for any general action on the part of the Government. Though we have our suspicions that in certain districts (we will specify for example, Sarun, Patna, Dacca, Mymensingh and Pooree) the Mortuary Returns will tell their own tale, still it may be said that as yet there has been no absolute necessity to declare a famine. The North-West Provinces have collapsed under similarly high prices. The Mortuary Returns tell their own damning tale and have proved that after all the Statesman's indignant Philippics were not mere transcendental moonshine. But Bengal still breasts the tide. Last year (1877) there was a greater or less failure of the summer crops in the North-Western Provinces. The district of Sarun, which lies to the west of Gunduck river, belongs geographically to the North-Western Provinces, though it is administered by the Government of Bengal. The Goruckpore district, which belongs to the North-Western Provinces, adjoins the district of Sarun. In parts of Sarun the summer crops failed to the same extent as in Goruckpore. In Goruckpore there was actual famine; in Sarun merely distress, though such distress was considerable. The same may be said of the adjoining districts of Ghazeepore (North-West Provinces) and Shahabad (Bengal).

Munro says that the disadvantages of a ryotwari settlement are

(*a*)—The expense of collection.
(*b*.)—The great detail of accounts
(*c*.)—The interference of revenue servants in the agricultural concerns of the ryots.
(*d*.)—The difficulty of repairing great tanks.
(*e*)—The necessity of issuing tuccavee.
(*f*.)—The fluctuation of revenue.

These reasons speak for themselves, and there is but little to add to them. The expense of collection, as has been mentioned above, sometimes comes to 14 per cent. The expense of the Tahsildary collection establishments is enormous, and a great loss to Government is caused by the necessity for service Inams."

"The third disadvantage mentioned by Munro is by no means the least. The vast establishment required for the collection of the revenue may be compared to a swarm of locusts on the land. The awe inspired by the Sirkari belt and badge, though worn by a man of the lowest caste, needs no demonstration. The case with which a Sirkari man can realize his pickings is well known to all. The ryots in Madras, owing to heavy assessments have been generally in arrears. In the shape of fees and "kharcha" there is no doubt they often have to pay double the amount of the arrear. The village heads and others, too, have vast opportunities for oppression and the exaction of bribes. The matter of "Mera" fees is one that must soon force itself on the attention of Government. Half the village enmities and bickerings are due to disputes about these fees. There is a steady opposition growing up against them: and it would be politic for Government to let in competition and voluntary bargains at once. It is not wise to prop up by adventitious aids the remnants of moribund practices and effete usage. The other disadvantages mentioned by Munro demand no special explanation.

Munro summarizes the advantages of a Zemindary system as follows:—

(*a*)—The immediate encouragement of agriculture.
(*b*)—The possibility of apportioning the rents to the circumstances of the ryots.
(*c*)—Indulgence to the ryots in general and in particular to the poorer classes.
(*d*.)—The speedy establishment of private ownership in land.
(*e*)—The possibility of reducing the number of revenue servants and the expenses of collection.
(*f*.)—The transfer from Government to individuals of the direction of tank repairs.

We are not certain whether Munro had in his mind a Zemindary system, such as exists in Madras, or the permanent Zemindary settlement in Bengal; if the former, then *a fortiori* all his reasons apply with treble force to a permanent settlement."

The stimulus which the permanent settlement gave to agriculture in Bengal is well known. Writers of the period of Cornwallis give graphic descriptions of the country, as it existed when the Permanent Settlement Regulation became law. The whole country was over-run with jungle and wild beasts. Fifty years increased a hundred-fold the area of cultivation. Nor was the assessment at first light. From 1793 to 1805, the estates of many were sold up owing to the vigour of the sale law. But the permanency had created the magic of private property, and that was sufficient. Day by day the value of land increased and the competition for it became keener. Zemindars too have a certain authority over their estates. Being actuated by self-interest, they can direct and aid the operations of agriculture, and instruct the cultivators in the way they should go. They possess all the practical knowledge which Government cannot possess. For instance, they know exactly what rules are fair enough to bring waste-land under cultivation.

Again, it is owing to the superior knowledge of a private owner that Zemindars can apportion the rents to the circumstances of the ryots; no doubt they try to get as much rent as they can, but they at any rate stop short of killing the goose that gives the golden egg. Moreover they know the circumstances of every ryot on the estate as Government cannot. They thus know when to bend and when to be harsh. Under Government those who cannot pay are treated exactly as those who can: there are fixed unalterable rules for all.

The advantage of having a well-to-do Zemindary class in times of famine cannot be over-estimated. Hindus are by nature charitable. Charity is part and parcel of their religion; and they consider that in certain cases a refusal to give alms brings down on them divine displeasure. Indeed the practice of sitting dhurna at a man's door has been specially legislated against in the Penal Code. During the late famine in Madras, the sources of private charity quickly dried up: for there is no well-established middle class such as the permanent settlement has raised up in Bengal. In this very year, but for the vast field of private charity, the Government of Bengal must have organized measures of relief on no inconsiderable scale. In the ryotwari districts of Madras there is no class rich enough to perform the duties of private charity on a sufficient scale. In seasons of scarcity large Zemindars can execute private works such as the digging and deepening of tanks: and famine is often staved off by such provision for labour. In Madras everything must be done by the Government; and Government naturally desire to hang back as long as possible before taking the first step.

In the 1873-4 scarcity Zemindars in Bengal spent large sums in relief. Indeed in any ordinary year the number of private works executed is enormous. *Si argumentum requiras inspice*—the Calcutta *Gazette* passim, in which are published lists of such works. The works on the estates of the Maharaja of Burdwan alone would out-number those in all the ryotwari districts of Madras put together. Nor indeed are the Madras Zemindars so very far behind, though they are bespattered with much abuse. We have an example in the Raja of Vizianagram who has done a great deal to relieve distress in the district of Vizagapatam. Were the area of his estate made up of a number of petty ryotwari holdings, all the expense must have fallen on the Government.

Bengal has rapidly advanced towards civilization, as there have been but few obstacles to the ousting of custom and status by the advent of competition and contract. On the other hand, much old custom has in Madras been stereotyped and preserved and given the force of law. The preservation of custom is, of course, a most excellent thing. But all customs were once new: and the history of nations shews how constantly one set of custom gives way to another. There may be bad custom as well as good custom. And it is a mistake on the part of Government to prop up by the sanction of law any customs which show signs of dying out. "The old order changeth, giving place to new." This is a natural course in all countries, provided there are no obstacles to prevent it. In Madras there are obstacles which prevent the old order giving place to new: and those obstacles have been created by the Government.

The extract is long but it will amply repay perusal. Mr. Phillips' pamphlet has been published very opportunely. The Famine Commission is sitting, and it must take into consideration the subject of land tenure. Mr. Caird it is said has come out with fixed ideas of political economy in his head, and possibly a permanent settlement of the land revenue is repugnant to his ideas. But so far as we have seen of him we are disposed to think that he is not a man, who will allow any prepossessions to get the better of his judgment. He will doubtless read the science of political economy in the light of the facts which he will collect in India, and if he is satisfied that Indian facts do not support European theories, we do not think he will dogmatically adhere to theory.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PRESS IN INDIA.

MR. FORBES, the special correspondent of the London *Daily News* in Affghanisthan, has come out strong regarding the Press arrangements in connection with the Affghan war. He says, "I am a plain man myself, and confess that I do not understand being utilised and then thrown over. Such a line of conduct may be smart, and I suppose there is a sense in which it might be termed diplomatic; but it is scarcely calculated to inspire either confidence or respect." Mr. Forbes may be a plain man, but we are afraid he has not been so plain-spoken as he professes to be. He says that "he has been utilized." He does not condescend to explain in what way he has been so "utilized." Has he given versions of things which he did not believe to be true, or has he been tempted to state as facts which he had been led to believe as such, but which have since turned out to be no facts? Has he supported the Government in matters which did not deserve support? We wish Mr. Forbes had been more plain-spoken about the way in which "he has been utilized and then thrown over." We are surprised that such a knowing man as we take Mr. Forbes to be should have become so easily a tool in the hands of the Government: Mr. Forbes' present confession cannot but provoke a smile. If he has consciously sold his liberty he deserves no sympathy.

Mr. Forbes gives out the secret of the prohibition upon press telegrams about the war. He writes: "Vituperations have been hurled on the head of the Commander-in Chief, on the assumption that he was responsible for the edict in question—an utter misconception, as it emanated from the Foreign Department of the Government of India." According to Mr. Forbes the difficulty of the Anglo-Indian press arose from its own arrangements. He adds: "It appears that the Anglo-Indian newspapers have been in the habit of employing staff officers almost exclusively as their correspondents when military operations, whether in warlike earnest, or in the make belief of 'campe of their exercise, have been the theme. The standing order forbidding staff officers to write for newspapers had been allowed informally to drift into abeyance; it was not abrogated and it was not enforced. In the expectation that this state of things was to continue, Anglo-Indian journals had made the wonted arrangements with their friends of the various staffs. But, as I am given to understand, almost immediately before the commencement of active operations an official notification called attention to the standing order, and announced that the prohibition it carried would be enforced." But we do not think the Government can fairly be blamed for enforcing this order. The question is why should the order have been allowed to remain in abeyance at all? Mr. Forbes then makes the following remarks upon the news supplied by the Press Commissioner:

The field of operations for our brethren in the service of the Anglo Indian Press has recently been immensely narrowed by an astute device of the Indian Government for the control at once, and the demoralisation, of the journals of our Indian Empire. An anomalous functionary has been constituted under the title of the "Press Commissioner." His duty theoretically according to explanations which have been given to me, is to act as an intermediary between the Government of India and the Press of India. It is not within the range of his functions to protest against hostile criticism; but to bring it about that criticisms of Government measures and policy shall not be shots fired in the dark. He is created to announce measures and policy, and to explain the tenor and intentions of the same. The theory is that on the data of such exposition the Press is free to praise or blame. But *quis custodiet custodes ipsos*? who is to vouch for the accuracy of the official exposition which constitutes the basis or platform on which may be erected the structure of criticism.

Again:

"Take for instance the wording of a sentence in the *communique* respecting the Ameer's letter, which "is believed to have been written by the Ameer after the news of the Ali Musjid defeat." Who is the believer to this effect? As I find the *communique* printed in the *Civil and Military Gazette*, it is as if the editor of that journal made himself responsible for the belief. But one knows that he merely puts into print what he receives from the Press Commissioner. Is it, then the Press Commissioner who informs the world of this his belief! Or is he simply, not the mouthpiece, but the conduit of the Government; and is it the Government we are to conclude who tells us that it holds this belief? There is yet a graver question as to the responsibility of language in the terms of another *communique*. "We are authorised to state that the reports of differences between the home and Indian Governments in regard to the course of action to be taken on receipt of the Ameer's reply of the 6th October to the Viceroy's letter are entirely without foundation. We refer to reports which were telegraphed home early last month, and which appeared in the English papers received by this mail. It is distinctly untrue that any protest was ever made by the Indian Government against the decision of the Cabinet that an ultimatum should be sent to the Ameer before a final declaration of hostilities."

I protest that within the course of journalistic experience of some duration I have never experienced anything so offensive and so disingenuous, so dexterous in the inaccuracy of its implication while so impossible to contradict categorically, as is this *communique*."

We were one of those, who supported the appointment of the Press Commissioner. It cannot be denied that the officer has been an accession of strength to the Indian Press, though we are not disposed to say that we get all the information which we ought to get. But we must confess that if Indian journalists be taken in by the para-

graphs supplied by the Press Commissioner, it is they themselves, who are to blame. We get the paragraphs in common with our contemporaries, but we make it a point not to endorse any opinion, which may be enunciated therein, if we do not concur. We take the news, the facts placed at our disposal, and base upon them our own conclusions and criticisms. If some of our contemporaries do not exercise the same discrimination, discretion, and independence, it is their own fault. They are perhaps too lazy or too ready to accept opinions second-hand. We are convinced that if they distinguished news or facts from opinions or criticisms, and while they used the former had eschewed the latter, the Press Commissioner would be cautious in inserting such opinions or criticisms. If, again, any news is imperfect, unintelligible or too adroitly couched to be explicit, any journalist who is supplied with news in such a questionable shape, can refer to the Press Commissioner and have his doubts cleared up. If the Press Commissioner should still equivocate, there would be then good ground for complaint. But it is not right to complain of the Press Commissioner without tangible and irrefragable proofs. For our part we think the appointment of the Press Commissioner is a move in the right direction, and Lord Lytton deserves our thanks for thus taking the public into confidence. We confess we have no sympathy with those, who seek to throw discredit upon an institution when it is in their own power to make it creditable. The Press Commissionership is a concession to public opinion; why not utilise it to the utmost, and if you find that the Government wont allow you to take the fullest advantage of it, by all means then condemn them but not until then. We repeat the remedy for the evil complained of by Mr. Forbes is in the hands of the Indian Press.

THE TRADES' DINNER.

THE last Trades' Dinner was as usual a great success. The Town Hall was richly decorated, the viands supplied by the old establishment of Dainty Davy were according to the opinions of those, who could do justice to them, delicious, and the music excellent. Mr. Clifford Brookes, who presided on this auspicious occasion, conducted himself admirably. The first two toasts were proposed by him in graceful and well-balanced words. Mr. Beer proposed the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal. He was by no means unctuous; he was discriminating in his praise. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor in replying to the toast was happy in his utterances. He said:

I feel more than usual nervousness in addressing you to-night, because of the important position which your annual hospitable gatherings have now assumed in public estimation, and because of the growing disposition to attach some degree of political significance to our after-dinner interchange of expressions of good will. I find myself sometimes blamed for speaking too plainly on public occasions, while, on the other hand, some of our public instructors taunt me with not taking sufficient advantages of the opportunities I have of taking the public into my confidence, and explaining the policy of the Bengal Government. I will to-night take you into my confidence, and confess to you that I have no policy beyond the policy of doing all that in me lies to promote the well-being, prosperity, and interest of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, living within the lower Provinces of Bengal (hear hear.) I have no pet system of my own to force upon the people—I have no great reform which I desire to hurry through in my brief tenure of office—I have no individual theories which I desire to test, but I find that I have quite enough to do from day to day in taking up, and considering on their own merits, with the assistance of the able officers by whom I am surrounded, the many important questions which in a country like this must constantly arise. I am, indeed, glad to think that I can do this, free from all bias of party claims and party prejudices, and that, unlike many public men at home, I can form my opinion on matters before me, not on a consideration of what is best for my party, but of what is best for the country. This will, no doubt, be called an unscientific system of Government, but when we see, as, unfortunately, we have had only too many opportunities of seeing lately, how party feeling sometimes warps the judgment of public men in Europe, we should be grateful that no such thing as a party policy exists in India. I am sure that there is no one in this room who does not dread and deplore, as much as I do, the tendency which has lately shown itself at home to make India a party question. (Applause.) Let us, therefore, be content with the simple system we have—however unexciting it may be. I am confident that it is the only system under which, in India, all classes and all sections of the community may be assured that their interests will be impartially and honestly, even if imperfectly, dealt with."

Nobly said. Sir Ashley Eden's frankness was an index to his mind. He remarked that he had "no policy," but the policy which he announced was the best that a ruler of the myriad millions of this country could follow. India ought to be governed for India's good, and we wish this sacred truth were always remembered by "the powers that be." Mr. Irving proposed the toast of the Legislative Council in a neat speech. Sir Alexander Arbuthnot replied. He attempted a defence of the present system of legislation. He denied that the present Legislative Council was a distinct or separate institution; he said that it was merely an extension of the Council of the Governor General; he summed up the loss and gain of the present Council. One distinguishing feature of the present Council was the conspicuous absence of the judges of the High Court from that assembly. He said:

"Well, Gentlemen, you know what was the end of Lord Dalhousie's Council; you know how the Act of Parliament under which the Council of the Governor-General now sits was described as an Act for the abolition of Sir Barnes Peacock, and you know that one result of that Act has been to deprive us of the assistance in our Council of my learned friend the Chief Justice, whose genial eloquence and parliamentary experience could hardly have failed to enhance the interest and vigour of our debates. Another result is, if I may say so without profanity, that the proceedings of our Council, though extremely decorous are, as a general rule, unanimously dull, for it is very difficult to impart interest or vigour to a debate when the speakers address the Council from their seats, when points of difference are for the most part settled in Committee, and when the prevailing atmosphere is one of serene but tedious unanimity. But, Gentlemen, although the characteristics of the present Council are in some respects different from the characteristics of the Council which preceded it, and although the present institution is less showy and less attractive than its predecessor, I cannot help thinking that for the practical purposes for which the Council has been established, the change which has been made, is as a whole for the better. If, on the one hand, we have been deprived of the aid of my learned friend the Chief Justice, on the other hand we have made a decided gain by the representation of the non-official community, both European and native, in our Council."

But the gain would have been much greater if the judges had been retained in addition to the non-official element. At present the Law Member has it all in his own way, and this is the greatest weakness of the present system of legislation. Mr. Mackenzie acknowledged the toast on behalf of the Bengal Council with his usual good humour and torrents of eloquence. He made one remark about the License tax, to which we wish to draw public attention. He said:

"Seeing, that the proceeds of this impost are devoted mainly for imperial purposes, (the prevention, to wit, of famine in British India); seeing that, if the Supreme Government so wills, the whole may be spent outside the limits of the province; seeing also that the tax affects all provinces alike; the Bengal Council, being an unambitious, tender-hearted body, I may fairly say that it would gladly have left the painful duty of relegating this tax to the legislature which ordinarily deals with all such general measures of finance."

Quite so. It was ungenerous on the part of the Government of India to cast the odium on the local Councils of passing local bills on a subject of such imperial magnitude. The Clergy, the Army, the Navy and the Volunteers were proposed with the usual enthusiasm. Attention was rivetted to the words of the learned Chief Justice, and of Mr. J. D. Bell, who replied to the toast of the Bench and the Bar respectively, which had been proposed in a suggestive speech by Mr Caithness. Sir Richard Garth was genial and frank. His Lordship thanked the Lieutenant Governor for recent improvements in the judicial line, and warmed up as he approached the High Court, the abolition of the original jurisdiction of which, said the proposer of the toast, was threatened. His Lordship said:

"You may hardly imagine, gentlemen, that to some of us this news is rather alarming; and if there is any truth in it, I only hope that my hon'ble freinds in the Council will bear in mind that the Chief Justice has a large family, and would take it as a favour to be provided with a handsome retiring pension. But I can assure, Mr. Caithness, as well as the rest of this company that if the Government have any such murderous designs against the Barrister Judges, they have kept their secret remarkably well. We have not heard a whisper of the kind in the High Court, and I suspect that any such rumour must be the work of an enemy—an enemy, *not of the High Court*, or *of the Barrister Judges*, but of *the Government*.

Each element of the Court has its own uses, its own peculiar training, its own qualification; and, while I speak of Barristers and Civilians as forming the main strength of the Court, I am very glad to take this opportunity of gratefully acknowledging the valuable assistance which we so constantly derive from the Native element in the Court, our colleague, Mr. Justice Mitter.

His Lordship congratulated the assembly on the fact that "the mighty torrent of codification, which threatened last year to overwhelm us with the violence and variety of its currents, has now, through the wise moderation of our rulers, subsided into a comparatively placid stream, confined we trust, within reasonable bounds, and at any rate sufficiently slow and clear to reveal to us from time to time its true depth and character, and to enable our lawgivers to stay its course, if they find it at all likely to prove dangerous or unwholesome." Mr. J. D. Bell, whom it is always a pleasure to hear, manfully stood up for the bar. The other toasts were proposed and acknowledged with much good feeling. We cannot conclude without thanking Mr. Beer for the very kind terms in which he spoke of the Native Press. We give the speeches to the toast of the Press in another column. Altogether this annual feast of reason supplied by the Trades' Association was a rare intellectual treat. We wish the Association a long life and prosperity and many many returns of their annual festival.

THE RENT BILL.

AS THE Rent Bill now before the Bengal Legislative Council is of vital importance to the country, we propose to make room for all communications, that may be forwarded to us, discussing the subject from all points of view. We give below the first instalment:

I.

As the subject of the transfer of the occupancy right is under consideration of the Bengal Legislative Council, I beg to state for your information, and thro' you for that of the Government, that the occupancy right is subversive of the rights of the lakhirajdars. Their ancestors acquired the lands from the former Governments, which have gradually devolved by inheritance on the present generation. The lands have been parcelled out into lots or plots by subdivision, and are now in possession of numerous individuals. Many of them have settled such plots with ryots on the understanding that when they would be required by the owners the ryots should remove to some other place. In many cases the original agreements or Kaboolyats were lost, and many were bound by verbal contracts. In many cases also the present owners are widows or orphans who cannot of course account for the agreements entered into by their fathers.

2. The prevailing custom of the country is that when a ryot leaves or removes his dwelling to some other place, he pays a "Chout" or a quarter value of his thatches and trees to the landlord. Has this point been taken into consideration by the framer of the law? The proposed law seems to legalise the transfer of the occupancy right only without any regard to the interests of the lakhirajdars.

3. The ryot who resides in the land from a long time claims it as an occupancy tenure, and if he be permitted to transfer it, that is to say to sell his right, the proprietory right is in a manner subverted, as the ryot squats down without paying a farthing for the acquisition of his partnership in the land. It is made in other words a novel mouroosi tenure without paying a penny for it. In fact he is made the proprietor, and his lakhirajdar, who placed him in the land perhaps by sheer pity, in some cases, at a time when he was a houseless wanderer, is now proposed to take his place!

4. Such a crusade against the poor rent-freeholders who drag their lives thro' these hard times not without great difficulty is scarcely justifiable. The lakhirajdars having unfortunately come under the classification of landowners or zamindars have not the means like them of defending their rights in a Court of Justice. They have hitherto indulged in the idea that as they are innocent their rights can never be invaded by any one, much less by Government; but their dream has at last been disturbed.

5. The name of a *ryot* is a sufficient passport to compassion, and the name of a landowner, however, insignificant he may be, is sufficient to convict him of no manner of offence. There are curious anecdotes of the ryots' insolence, and their domineering ascendency, but they are still overlooked, and rather sympathized with, because they bear the name of ryot. Anyhow, the poor lakhirajdars are undone. They would not be at liberty to resettle their land with any other man, nor to improve it to their advantage. They are made mere annuitant, that is to say, they have lost their interest for ever.

6. I do not understand, Sir, why such a crusade is made against the innocent lakhirajdars, who have mostly no other

means than the rent of their land to subsist on? Many belong to the priestly class, and are unwilling to undertake the trouble and expenses of litigation, while the ryots, generally artificers, living around the Presidency and Sub-Divisional Towns, are a well-to-do class as compared with their land owners, the lakhirajdars. I hope therefore that the Government will not extend the legalization of the transfer of the occupancy right to lakhiraj lands.

I remain,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
A Lakhirajdar.

II.

SIR,—The new rent Bill has been approved by his Honor the Lieutenant Governor and the press generally has spoken in its favor. As the opinion of the public on a measure so important, cannot but prove acceptable to Government I think it proper to make a few remarks anent this Bill.

1. It may reasonably be apprehended that the struggle between the Ryot and the Zemindar, so well nigh over, may be begun again if this Bill be passed into law.

2. The Zemindars of Bengal are generally in the hands of their amla who will seek their own interests in setting the Zemindar against the ryot and thus make capital out of the contest.

3. The Bill if passed into law would be ineffectual for all as it is intended to apply only to cases of the occupancy ryots where there is no dispute of the jumma. Such cases the Zemindar will hardly find any necessity to bring within the operation of the new law. The ryot for the purpose of his defence will invariably dispute the jumma and defeat the object of the law, though much against his own interests, as it will only multiply litigation which in the long run will prove his ruin.

4. The transfer of occupancy right which the Bill contemplates, will operate against the interests of both the Zemindar and the ryot.

5. Before the ryot comes to understand the right vested in him, his tenure will pass into some new hands that are better informed and designing.

6. The Mohajan will try to secure the tenure and thus deprive the poor ryot of his means of livelihood.

7. The interloper, who is frequently anxious to annex lands, will find the new law a ready-made engine for his purposes.

8. Rival Zemindars will thus find means of annoying one another much to the detriment of their true interests.

9. The transfer of occupancy rights will create confusion and uncertainty as to the payment of rent by frequent change of hands and introduce transferees who may throw obstacles towards the realization of rent.

Rampore Baulah,
17th January 1879. } Old Robin.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE HAVE received the following names of subscribers to the Kaviraj Romnaath Sen Memorial Fund:

	Rs.
Raja Degumber Mitter C. S. I	100
The Hon'ble the Raja Promothonath Ray Bahadur of Dighapatty ..... paid.....	100
Babu Taruknath Poramanic	100
„ Gonesh Chunder Chunder.....	100
„ Chunder Kant Mookerjea.....	50

WE HEAR that the constitution of the Calcutta Small Cause Court is about to be changed. A bill is in preparation, the object of which is to extend the money jurisdiction of the Court to the limit of Rs. 2,000, to restrict its summary jurisdiction to Rs. 500, and to give it jurisdiction over land suits up to Rs. 2000, with an appeal to the High Court. We withhold opinion till we see the Bill itself.

THE ANNUAL General Meeting of the Science Association was held on Friday last, Raja Degumber Mitter presiding. The Secretary read the annual report which shewed that the Association was fairly progressing. Sixty-eight lectures were delivered during the year, nineteen by Father Lafont, twenty-four by Dr. Sircar, and twenty-five by Babu Taraprosunno Roy. Considerable additions were made to the laboratory and library. The financial position of the Association is flourishing; the invested fund amounts to Rs. 85,000 with a Bank balance of Rs. 11,000. The results of the annual examination of students attending the lectures will be announced hereafter.

THE CHAPTER of the Star of India held at Government House on Saturday last for the investiture of Sir John Strachey, Sir Ashley Eden and Sir Stuart Bayley, was a very tame affair. The new imperial etiquette, requiring persons wishing to be present at the Chapter to invite themselves in by application, acted as a damper, though at the last moment the mistake was corrected by issuing invitations to a few. There was nothing imposing in the ceremony. There was not even a chorus to heighten its effect. The Police arrangements were not creditable. An invidious race distinction was made in the disposal of carriages, those belonging to Europeans being arranged on one side and those to natives on another, and the former being allowed preference in getting into them. We dare say Mr. Lambert was not aware of this invidious race distinction, which his subordinates carried out at the point of the baton.

MANY persons having expressed a wish that the Fine-Art Exhibition should be kept open a few days longer the Executive Committee have decided upon doing so, and have made the following arrangements: Monday the 3rd, Tuesday the 4th, and Wednesday the 5th February, open to the general public from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., admission fee four annas. Thursday and Friday the 6th and 7th February for native gentlemen and their families; Thursday for those who do not require absolute privacy, that is to say, the rooms should be entirely given up to them and their families to the exclusion for the time being of all other persons. Friday for zenanas, when, upon due application to the Honorary Secretaries, native gentlemen may have the rooms entirely given up to themselves and their families for a certain time not exceeding two hours. On the days set apart for native ladies Mrs. Monomohini Wheeler, Inspectress of Schools, will be at the Gallery to explain the subjects of the pictures to those whom the English Catalogue may not enlighten. Saturday will be the closing day and on that day the prizes will be displayed duly labelled with the names of those to whom they have been awarded and the particulars of the competitions in which they have been severally gained.

IN PRESENTING the preliminary report of the Select Committee on the Pleaders and Mooktears Bill Mr. Stokes for the first time acknowledged his obligation to the Chief Justice. He said, "the second addition had been suggested by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of Bengal, for whose wise and kindly counsel given on this and on many other occasions, Mr. Stokes wished to express his hearty thanks." So Mr. Stokes is at last finding out his mistake in snubbing the Judges of the High Court. The new Bill gives power to the High Court to make rules for the admission and enrolment of Mooktears. We propose to discuss the new Bill in a future issue.

AT THE last meeting of the Calcutta Corporation the most important question of the day, the unusual rate of mortality in the Town, was discussed. The Health-Officer's last report demolishes the theory which he had himself started that the high price of food had an intimate connection with the high rate of mortality. Dr. Payne in his first quarterly report for 1878 had given his opinion that the difference in the habits of the white and dark races in Calcutta was the cause of greater mortality among the latter. In his third report he started the food theory. In his last he rejects the race, food, drainage, and rainfall theories, and attributes the heavy mortality to the "state of the town." Now it is admitted on all hands that the town is much cleaner now than it was seven years ago, but the rate of mortality has been nevertheless increasing during that period. The vast outlay on sanitary improvements instead of being followed with a diminished death-rate has been attended with an increased death-rate. Dr. Rajendralala Mitra has written an exhaustive minute on the subject. We hope the whole question will be thoroughly investigated in the interests of humanity.

ASSAM MOURNS the departure of Col. S. T. Trevor, local Public Works Secretary, who proceeds to Europe on two years' fourlough. The Public Works Department in Assam was in a state of utter disorganization when he joined it, but by his patience, perseverance, tact, vigilance, and even-handed justice he has placed it on a sound and satisfactory footing. He fostered merit wherever he discovered it, and he made no invidious distinction in the dispensation of his patronage. Our worthy countryman, Babu Bholanath Das, District Engineer, was his right-hand man in solving many difficult problems. He was so strict in all matters connected with his department that he did not hesitate to remove his own brother-in-law when the interests of the public service were at stake. We are not surprised to hear that the department laments the separation from the province of such an able, experienced and discriminating officer, and such a really good man. It is said that Col. G. A. Croster, R. E. of the North Western Provinces succeeds him.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a copy of the rejoinder of the Trades' Association to Government regarding the question of the value-payable parcel system. We lately noticed the subject at length, and have nothing to add to what we have already said. The Trades' Association have put their case ably and clearly before Government. The only plausible argument advanced by Government was the reciprocity of advantages between England and India, but the Trades' Association justly remark that "reciprocity in this matter is utterly and totally beyond the question. England is a manufacturing country—India is an agricultural country; there can never be such a system of exchanges as that contemplated in the Resolution of the Government of India." We hope the Government will reconsider the matter and withdraw its original resolution.

WE CONGRATULATE the Trades' Association on the re-election of their old Master and Wardens as office-bearers for the current year. Mr. Clifford Brookes, the Master, gave such marked proofs of his ability, energy and activity during the past year that his re-election is a matter of public congratulation. He has also a *bon hommie* about him, which is most pleasing. The two Wardens have done well, and deserve the honor, which has been done to them.

THE LAST CALCUTTA GAZETTE contains the list of University scholarships. It affords us great satisfaction to notice that in the list of First Arts scholarships the Metropolitan Institution occupies an equal position with the Presidency College. Out of ten scholarships in the first grade six have been carried away by the students of the Presidency College and the Metropolitan Institution in equal moities. In the Entrance scholarships three have been carried away by the Hindu School, two by the Metropolitan Institution, and one by the Hare school.

THE LATE municipal elections in Bombay have resulted in the return of a large majority of Native members. This fact has given rise to a hue and cry against representative municipal institutions in this country. We are glad to observe that the *Bombay Gazette* has taken a dispassionate and liberal view of the subject. Our contemporary justly remarks: "If the right of repeseatation conceded to the rate-payers is such a mockery that it will be taken away from them the moment they presume to elect to the Corporation and Town Council such candidates as they themselves prefer, then the honest course for the Government to adopt would be to sweep away altogether the semblance of free institutions on the possession of which the city of Bombay so often congratulates itself and receives such fulsome congratulations from high officials, and to revert to the old rule, the simple plan, of absolutism which prevailed while Mr. Arthur Crawford was the prefect of Bombay." Again: "The theory of exalted Civilians appears to be that they can win for themselves a reputation for liberality of sentiment and substantial rewards by making use of non-official Englishmen to keep down the native element in Municipal Corporations, and keep the machine of local self-government in good working order; and when these men who are the natural leaders of such mixed communities as exist in the Presidency towns, grow tired of piping that others may dance, of doing work the credit and profit of which go to others, the officials cannot conceal their uneasiness at finding that the Natives have taken them at their *word* and mean to exercise freely and fully all the rights of citizenship accorded to them by the Municipal law." Our contemporary points out that if so many natives have been returned by the corporation, it is the Europeans, who are to blame. He was himself once Chairman of the

Bombay Corporation, and he bears the following testimony to the capacity and usefulness of the Native Commissioners:

"We know by experience of their past conduct that most of the Native Councillors are men of independent character and business habits; and why should we rush to the conclusion that they will all vote in a body to stop the march of improvement and to undo the good work achieved during the last five years,—work in which they have nearly all taken a prominent part. We think it extremely improbable that the Native vote in the Council will ever be a unanimous one; on the contrary, we anticipate some lively discussions among the elected members. Certainly, however, there will be a common agreement amongst them with regard to the necessity of making some retrenchments of expenditure; and we are not of opinion that their efforts in this direction are likely to do any harm."

We wish a similar generous disposition had prevailed on this side of India.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

Sirdar Wali Muhammad brother to the Amir Shere Ali has crossed into the Kurram Valley and has asked General Roberts to receive him in his camp where he is expected to arrive on the 30th. A number of influential chiefs of the Ghilzai and other tribes have sent word that they will accompany the Sirdar.

The contingents furnished by the Punjab Chiefs will probably be moved up towards Kurram in support of General Roberts' operations.

Intelligence has been received that the Mir Akhor met with his death by an accident in the Khugian hills whither he had gone from Kabul after obtaining letters from Yakub Khan to raise the tribes in that neighbourhood. Haidut Khan, Chief of Rawagur in Bajaur is dead, and a disputed succession there is expected. Fighting continues between Ghilzais and Safis, the latter are said to be in difficulties. The Amir is said to be still at Mazanisharif and to have removed his family to Maimana. The Chief adherents that remain to Yakub Khan at Kabul are General Daud Shah and Shahghazi Yusuf. The remnants of eighteen regiments are collected in the Balahissar and in Shirabad cantonments. Desertions continue and Yakub's authority outside the town is stated to be almost nil.

A telegram from General Roberts dated Khost 23th and Hazarpir the 27th states that Ghundzais a large section of the Mangal tribe living south of Kurlah came in to pay respects on the 25th, representatives numbering 100; with 300 representatives of Mukbais who live south-west of the Kurram Fort; and other sections are expected. The force will march tomorrow 27th and reach Hazarpir on the 29th or 30th, no snow on Shutargarden.

A telegram from Jelalabad dated 26th, states that information has been received of the death of the Mir Akhor near Marbez. The Kabul troops have been withdrawn from Oarasiad to new cantonments at Sherafin in order to check desertion. Our troops at Basawal have made a small excursion against some Mirjankhel marauders and captured some cattle.

A telegram, dated Jelalabad, 23rd, states that, taking advantage of the absence of the Ghilzai chiefs of the Babakur Khel section of Ghilzais then at Jelalabad, Yakub Khan sent men to seize one of their forts at Tezin. This was accomplished by stratagem. He also directed some Safi levies of Nagad to proceed to Doabu in Lughman at the junction of the Alingar and Kabul rivers to seize the families of the chiefs. This has greatly incensed the Ghilzai tribe, and a general coalition in favor of the Babakur Khel is likely to ensue. Fighting has commenced, and the Babakur chiefs appear confident about recovering their fort and dispersing the Safi levies. It is reported that the Ghilzais and Kohistanis present at Kabul have left Yakub Khan in consequence of this affair.

The correspondent of a contemporary with the Kurm Force writes: "Yakub Khan seems far from disposed to come to terms. He is concentrating every available man at Cherasia, a cantonment mentioned in one of my previous letters, and is daily expecting his brother Ayub Khan, with 12,000 men from Herat. As I said before the troops wherewith he can make a stand are present now, but who can say that when the snows melt, and the time comes for the advance of the three columns on Kabul, the stout hearts of the Afghans, as well as their numbers, may not simultaneously melt. Yakub Khan may, however, by his personal influence and strong character, infuse among his followers a finer spirit than Sher Ali was able to count upon, and in this case the Kurm and Peshawar columns will yet find foemen worthy of their steel, when they emerge into the Logar plains next spring, and Kabul and Cherasia will see a fiercer fight beneath their walls than has been witnessed for a day. The Logaries and Kohistanis are at present most lukewarm in the support they are giving to Yakub Khan, and the Ghilzais seem also to be deserting his cause. All, therefore, turns on the troops."

On the 31st the Mail bags on the way from the detachment in the Bazar valley towards Peshawur were lost in the hills. The sowars guarding them were attacked by a party of Afridis and had to drop the bags.

LOCAL.

THE PRESS AT THE TRADES' DINNER.

(From the Indian Daily News.)

Mr. J. H. E. Beer said, Chairman and Gentlmen,—It is not my intention at this late hour of the night to inflict with a long speech in proposing the next toast. The Press, Gentlemen,—and I allude more particularly to the Press in India, which deserves well of every man whose lot is cast in the country, It collects for our daily information news from all parts of the civilized world, and it keeps us well posted in events of a more local and domestic nature. It is true it does not emulate the enterprise shown by some of its great and powerful contemporaries in Europe; but this, in the nature of things, can hardly be expected. But in its more limited sphere, and in the narrower circle of its influence, it does much valuable work, and it does that work nobly and well.

. . . . .

The Native Press must not be overlooked in this toast, for it forms an important part of the Indian Press, and is a great element in its civilizing power. The *Hindoo Patriot* is one of the oldest and most influential journals in the country, and I think I may safely say that, had the vernacular journals but adopted the *Patriot* as their model, and had their pages been as free from rabid writing, the recent legislative measures adopted by the Government with respect to them would have been unnecessary (hear, hear). The *Indian Mirror*, the organ of the advanced Hindus, is the only native daily broad-sheet, I think the ability with which it is conducted, and the moderation of its language, would do credit to any first-class English journal.

The Native Press has a great future before it, but it has also a great duty to perform—let us hope it will be equal to its task, and be sensible of its great responsibility. Let it strive to teach the natives of this country to understand and to appreciate the blessings of peace, security, and freedom, which our Government has conferred upon them; let it teach them to be patient under the inevitable taxation which must accompany every settled form of government and lastly, let it teach them to be loyal and devoted to that Government which has conferred such blessings upon them, and which is laboring day after day for their benefit, and for the benefit of the generations which are to follow them (loud applause.)

I couple with this toast the names of Mr. Furrell of the *Englishman*, and the Hon. Kristodas Pal of the *Hindoo Patriot* (applause.)

MR. JAMES W. FURRELL, in replying, said:—My friend Mr. Beer, in making his speech a short one, has set me an example which, at this late hour of the evening, I shall be but too glad to imitate.

. . . . .

I have said, Gentlemen, that I believe the Press to be very much what the public make it for good or for evil. The same reason that disinclines me to deprecate the compliments paid it tonight impels me to speak out regarding what I conceive to be its faults. There is one respect in which I grieve to see the Press of the present day retrograding sadly from the standard of twenty or thirty years ago—that of England from the standard of twenty or thirty years ago—that of India, I think, from the standard of a some what later period. I refer to the growth of personality—personality now merely frivolous and impertinent; now prurient; now bitterly malignant; but always unjustifiable and degrading. It seems to be forgotten that the liberty which has been accorded to the Press entails upon its conductors a reciprocal duty—that of respecting the liberty of others; and I maintain that all unjustifiable personality, whether frivolous or prurient, or malignant, involves a violation, more or less gross of the liberty of those who are made the subjects of it and that whether they are private or public men. I sometimes hear it argued Gentlemen, that the private lives of public men are fair and proper subjects of public criticism. But I cannot think that those who propound this monstrous doctrine can have reflected sufficiently what would be the consequence if it become the general practice. The consequence would be simply this the practice would attach so terrible a penalty to the position of a public man that—short of angels from heaven—no one with any self-respect would be found to accept that position; and as we cannot have angels from heaven to conduct our affairs, the last state of those affairs would be worse than the first. But Gentlemen, the shame of this growing evil is generally less than the shame of the Press, than of the public who determine the character of the literary food supplied them as surely and inexorably as they determine the character of any other article of common consumption. I look upon it as the outcome of a growing spirit of frivolity, of pruriency, and, I fear, of uncharitableness, which is gradually springing up in society—a Frankenstein which society is raising up in its midst and which sooner or later, I am persuaded, it will unite with one voice to exorcise.

But I am afraid I am forgetting the promise with which I commenced my speech of making it a short one, and I, therefore, beg to conclude by thanking Mr. Beer for the handsome terms in which he proposed this toast, and you Gentlemen, for the cordial way in which you have drunk it (applause.)

The Hon'ble Kristodas Pal said—Master and Members of the Trades Association—Gentlemen. I was quite unprepared for the friendly call made upon me; until I had taken my seat at your festive board, I was not aware that I would be called upon to respond to the toast, which has been so ably and gracefully proposed by my friend to my left, but I will do so with great pleasure, and offer my most sincere and hearty thanks for the kind terms in which the Native Press has been mentioned, and the handsome way in which my name has been coupled with it. We have heard the warning voice of your good Master against the fleeting pace of time, and I must therefore be brief. Gentlemen, it has been my proud privilege for some years past to describe to you the progress which the Native Press has been making from year to year under the auspices of British rule, under the genial sunshine of British co-operation, and under the invigorating influence of British example (hear, hear). I cannot look back at the history of the past year without feeling a deep pang of sorrow at the attitude assumed by the Government towards the Native Press during the year—at the blow aimed at it. The last year was one of severe trial for the Native Press—I should have said the Vernacular Press, for the law made a distinction between the English and Vernacular papers conducted by natives. This distinction was evidently based on the principle that English education was a guarantee of Indian loyalty. I am glad that the effects of English education are thus appreciated by Government. I am an advocate of English education. I hold that the wider are the blessings of English education diffused, the more effectually will the best interests of the country be subserved—(applause)—but I hope it would not be assumed that those, who had not the good fortune of receiving English education, were not loyal to the British Crown. The masses, the millions, do not know English, but their hearts were loyal to the core. It could not be expected that the millions of this country could all be educated in English; indeed, no nation could attain to real greatness without a literature of its own; the masses must express their thoughts and feelings through the tongue, which they learn at their mother's breasts. The Vernacular Press was, therefore, a national necessity, and any blow aimed at it was one directed against national progress and prosperity. Happily, the cause of the Vernacular Press was amply vindicated by right minded and enlightened men in this country, by the leaders of the English nation, by the practical action of the Government. Like other laws, born of anger and excitement, and passed in haste the Press Law, I hope, is destined to remain a dead letter; the moderation of the Vernacular Press has practically disarmed the action of Government, and will, I trust, have the same good effect in future (cheers.) We have had a good example of the moderation of the Vernacular Press in connection with the Afghan war. There may be differences of opinion as to the equity of the war, as to the equity of charging the Indian revenue with the expenses of it, but there is one feeling among the people from one end of the country to the other regarding the progress of our operations—they all rejoice at the success of our arms on the frontier (cheers). We have heard of late a great deal about Imperialism—it has been said that the new Press Law is a manifestation of Imperialism—I do not know what meaning is attached to the word Imperialism, whether it means the Napoleanism of France, or the Bismarkism of Germany; but of one thing I am certain that if Imperialism means that the British Empire and the Indian Empire should be one in thought and feeling—if this be the Imperialism of our gracious Queen-Empress, we have nothing to fear but everything to be grateful for (cheers). But if the British Empire and the Indian Empire are to be one in thought and feeling, the same laws, the same institutions, the same influences that have raised England to the pinnacle of civilization and power and placed her in the vanguard of nations ought to be brought to bear upon India, in order to produce the same beneficial results. (Cheers). One word more. The Great Napoleon once taunted the British nation as a nation of shop-keepers. This I may say is not a reproach, but should be considered a glory. These shopkeepers, it should be borne in mind, have been the pioneers of civilization in the world. They have been the store-keepers of progressive ideas and enlightened freedom. (Cheers.) The people of this country could testify what blessings the shop-keepers of England have conferred upon it. They have revivified the dead bones of the Indian nation, raised it from the slough of despond, and imparted a resistless impetus for progress. The shop-keepers of Calcutta—I do not use the word in an offensive sense—have set a noble example before my countrymen. They are always foremost in acts of public spirit, public beneficence, and public weal. They take an active part in local politics, and I can testify from personal knowledge how useful they have been in the deliberations of the municipal corporation of the town. If the Indian shop-keepers could imbibe their public spirit, their love of liberty, their feeling of independance, their honorable emulation in the advancement of their interests by lawful and constitutional combination and their generous support of the Press, the Indian nation will turn a new leaf in the book of its existence. (Loud cheers.)

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	As.	P.
A. Sashia Shastree, Esq., C.S.I., Trichinopoly	13	4	0
J. D. Ward Esq., C.S., Purneah	3	0	0
Moulavi Abdas Subhan, Sakheedah	13	4	0
Secretary Cowal Bazar, Reading Club	13	4	0
Secretary Negapatam Reading Room	6	10	0
Honorary Secretary, Mysore Literary Union	10	0	0
Venkat Ranjo Kalli, Dharwar	7	2	6
Baboo Gobind Chunder Bysak, Mymensingh	6	10	0
" Oshiny Coomar Mookerjee, Meerut	7	4	0
" Romes Chunder Ray, Goalghar, Hooghly	25	0	0
" Rajendrolal Bose, Umritsar	6	10	0
" Mohimchunder Biswas, Goari Krishnaghur	12	2	6
" Gyanendra Coomar Ray Chowdry, Taki	6	10	0
" Poorno Chunder Sen, Koryc	15	0	0
" Kadar Nath Mookerjee, Chooadangah	5	0	0
" Annund Nath Ray, Dinagepore	10	0	0
" Brojo Nath Chowdry, Mahobeng	6	10	0
" Horo Lal Kor, Bhowanipore	10	0	0
" Herambo Narayan Ray Mohasoy, Lakhanath	13	4	0
" Shoseevoosun Bose, Nurrail	5	0	0
" Nilmadhub Bose, Serathoo Station	5	0	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*January* 29, 1879.

GENERAL.—The services of Mr. L. Hare, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Dinagepore, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

Baboo Gour Das Bysack, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Backergunge, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 for the purpose of taking up land for the Barisaul Bund Road.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Major T. H. Lewin of his commission as Commandant of the Darjeeling Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Baboo Sreenath Bhudder, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pooree, is transferred to Cuttack.

Mr. H. A. Cockerell, Secretary to the Government of Bengal Judicial and Political Departments, is allowed leave for three months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the 1st proximo.

Mr. C. P. L. Macaulay, Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial and Political Departments is appointed to act as Secretary to the Government of Bengal in those Departments, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. A. Cockerell, or until further orders.

Mr. H. M. Kisch, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, on leave, is appointed to act as Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial and Political Departments during the absence, on duty, of Mr C. P. L. Macauley, or until further orders.

fer six weeks, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code.

POLICE.—Mr. J. P. Sneyd Assistant Superintendent of Police, Jessore, was on leave, under Section 9, Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code, from the 6th to the 23rd December 1878.

Mr. G. H. French is appointed to be District Superintendent of Police, Tipperah, on being relieved of his present duties as Officiating District Superintendent of Police Mymensing.

REGISTRATION.—Baboo Bidyanund Bose is appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Joykristopore in Dacca, *vice* Baboo Abhoya Churn Bose.

OPIUM.—Mr. P. Casserat, who was, under orders of the 6th instant, appointed Sub Deputy Opium Agent of Fattehgarh, is appointed to be Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Gya,

Mr C. M. Jerdon, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Gya, is appointed to be Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Fattehgarh.

In modification of the orders of the 18th instant, Mr. C. F. Wintle is appointed to be Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Futtehpore.

Mr. F. H. Campbell, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Futtehpore, is appointed to be Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Azimgurh.

JUDICIAL.—Baboo Gour Chunder Roy, B.L., is appointed to act as Moonsif of Bazitpore in Mymensingh, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Mohendronath Roy, B.L., or until further orders.

Baboo Hurokrishno Chatterjee, Moonsif of Cuttak and Kendrapara, is transferred to Jajpore in that district.

Baboo Hurokrishna Chatterjee is vested with the powers of a Judge of the Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 50.

In supersession of the orders of the 11th instant, Baboo Trigunna Prosanna Bose, Second Moonsif of Cutwa in Burdwan, is appointed to be Moonsif of Cuttack and Kendrapara.

Baboo Kedar Nath Roy, Third Moonsif of Kurigram, with head-quarters at Barobaree, is appointed to be an Additional Moonsif of Nelphamaree in Rungpore, and of the Sudder Moonsifee of that district.

Baboo Bauey Madhub Mitter, Officiating First Subordinate Judge, Backergunge, is also appointed to act temporarily as Small Cause Court Judge of that district.

PUBLIC WORKS.—Mr. H. J. Handley, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, have returned from furlough to Europe, is posted to the Darjeeling Division.

Mr. C. J. Middleton, Assistant Engineer, (temporary rank) First Grade, from the Darjeeling to the Dinagepore Division, in the interest of the public service.

Mr. A. H. Tyndall, Executive Engineer (temporary rank), Second Grade, from the Dinagepore to the Darjeeling Division in the interests of the public service.

Mr. Tyndall joined the latter Division on the 9th January 1879, after noon.

Mr. J. F. Maxwell, Executive Engineer (temporary rank), Third Grade, availed himself of the eighteen months' furlough to Europe granted to him from the 16th December 1878.

The following officers holding temporary rank will revert to their permanent rank, as specified opposite to their names, from the dates mentioned :—

Mr. G. A. D. Anley, Executive Engineer, Second Grade, Assistant Secretary in this Department.—from the 4th December 1878.

Captain G. F. E. S. Neill, Executive Engineer, Third Grade, Darjeeling Division,—from the 4th December 1878.

Mr. J. Patterson Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, attached to the Dinagepore Division,—from the 11th December 1878.

Mr. J. F. Maxwell, Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, now on furlough,—from the 4th December 1878.

Mr. W. B. Christie, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, attached to the Burdwan Division,—from the 4th December 1878.

Mr. E. J. Meara, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, attached to the Dinagepore Division,—from the 12th December 1878.

Mr. A. G. Bremner, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, attached to the Dinagepore Division,—from the 4th December 1878.

Mr. C. J. Middleton, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, attached to the Dinagepore Division,—from the 12th December 1878.

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following promotions in the Provincial Engineer Establisments in Bengal :—

ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENT—TEMPORARY.

To be Executive Engineer, First Grade.

Mr. S. A. Stewart, Executive Engineer, Second Grade, Third Calcutta Division, from the 16th September to the 11th November 1878.

To be Executive Engineer, Second Grade.

Baboo Madhub Chunder Roy, Executive Engineer (temporary rank), Third Grade, Mozufferpore Division, from the 16th September to the 11th November 1878.

To be Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade.

Mr. E. J. Meara, Assistant Engineer- First Grade, Dinagepore Division, from the 16th December 1878

Mr. J. C. G. Keddie, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, Patna Division, from the 31st August to the 11th November 1878.

To be Assistant Engineer, First Grade.

Mr. C. J. Middleton, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, attached to the Dinagepore Division, from the 16th December 1878.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

Letters of Administration to the Estate and effects of Punnalall Seal deceased of Colootollah in the Town of Calcutta, late a zemindar, have been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction to Sreemutty Surud Coomary Dassee, his widow and heiress. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to pay their debts to the said Administratrix.

SWINHOE LAW & CO.,
Attorneys for Sreemutty Surud Coomary Dassee.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

A vacancy having occurred in the representation of ward No. 6 by the resignation of Mr. O. C. Dutt, it is hereby notified that the rate and tax-payers of the aforesaid vacant ward must forthwith proceed to elect a Commissioner for the aforesaid Ward. As only one Commissioner has to be elected, each person qualified to vote will, under the concluding Clause of Section 13, be entitled to only one vote.

The election will be held on Friday, the 28th February 1879, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 6 P. M at the Town Hall. Voting papers, printed in red ink, will be furnished only to those rate-payers whose names are registered in the Municipal Office AND TO NO OTHER PERSON, on their written or personal application to Baboo Chunder Sekur Bose, at the Muncipal Office.

EACH VOTER shall present, or forward on the day of election, in a sealed cover to the polling officer, his voting paper, with the name of the person for whom he desires to vote, written legibly thereon in the English language, and with all particulars filled in.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
SECRETARY TO THE CORPORATION.

FINE-ART EXHIBITION.

164, 165, & 166, BOW BAZAR STREET.

It having been found that there is a desire that this Exhibition should be kept open for a few days longer, the Executive Committee have decided to allow it to remain open during the following week as follows :—

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. Admission, Four Annas.

Thursday and Friday will be days for the admission of Native gentlemen and their families; Thursday being for those who do not require the rooms to be given up entirely to themselves. Admission, Four Annas each person. Friday will be for Zenanas. Native gentlemen desirous of having the rooms entirely to themselves and families for a certain length of time (not exceeding 2 hours) on Friday should communicate *without delay* with the Honorary Secretaries.

Saturday will be the closing day, on which Season Ticket-holders (and others on payment of One Rupee) will be admitted.

THE SONGS OF VIDYAPATI.

(In Bengalee.)

With a Life of the author and annotations,
Edited by Sarada Charan Mitra.

Price Re. 1, including postage, to be had at the Sanskrit Press Depository, Calcutta.

Very Very Superior Coke.

SPECIAL SELECT QUALITY.

Two maunds of this are equal to three maunds of that ordinarily sold. It is perfectly dry and pure, not being mixed with burnt coal or other inferior stuffs. Per maund 10 annas, cart and cooly paid by us and delivered at purchasers' houses.

W. L. ATKINSON & CO.,
5, Old Court House Street.

BENGAL LAW REPORTS 15 VOLS. Rs. 270.

Sreemud Bhagbut, Printed by Bhowany Churn Banerjee, about 40 years ago, Rs. 50.

Sree Nath Chuckerbutty,
Pleaders' Chamber, High Court, Calcutta.

Wanted an Overseer for the District Road Cess Committee of Julpigoori, salary Rs. 72 per mensem, including allowances. None need apply who has not passed the P. W. D. Overseer's examination and has not had at least one year's practical experience in the P. W. Department. Health certificate should be submitted, together with the application. No replies will be given to unsuccessful candidates. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 21st February 1879.

(Sd.) PREONATH BANERJEE,
Vice-Chairman District Road Cess, Julpigoori.

নূতন পুস্তক—আদরের জিনিস।

সোহাগ—পদ্য (প্রিয়তমার প্রতি) মূল্য /০ মাশুল ১০

"প্রেম ভক্তির চরম সীমা"

মোওলাই—পাতুরা পোষ্ট শ্রীগোঁসাইদাস সরকার।

NOTICE is hereby given that by a Deed bearing date the 16th January 1879 and made and executed by Abbash Chund Mitter (who is also known by the name of Bhoobun Chund Mitter) of Manicktollah Street in Calcutta and duly registered by the said Abbash Chund Mitter has absolutely conveyed and assigned to Sreemutty Kistokameeney Dossee of Manicktollah Street aforesaid all his Share and interest in his family property and estate particulars whereof are set out in the deed. The public are therefore hereby cautioned against purchasing or dealing with the said property or any part thereof from or with any person other than the said Sreemutty Kistokameeney Dossee.

BEEBY & RUTTER,
Attorneys for the said Sreemutty Kistokameeney Dossee.

Notice.

Tenders are invited by the Municipal Commissioners for the Suburbs of Calcutta for the supply of Stone and Jhamah Metals for the repairs of roads for the season 1879-80.

Tenders to supply the rates for Indigenous and Imported Stone (Bombay Melbourne or Mauritius only) and Jhamah Metals broken and stacked on the road sides where required or delivered at the Commissioners' stone depots.

The Stone Metal whether Indigenous or Imported to be of uniform size broken to pass through a ring of 1½" diameter.

Jhamah Metals to be of the best quality; containing not less than 70 per cent., of sound heavy Jhamah and the remainder to be well burnt dark red bricks, all Amah metal and light porous Jhamah to be picked out before measurment.

Tenders to specify separate rates for each item of works as well as for consolidation and completion including binding materials; also for carting Stone Metal supplied by the Commissioners from their depots to the road side and stacking the same.

The following are the approximate quantities of Metals required in each Ward.

	Jhammah Metal			Stone Metal		
	For Annual repairs.	For partial repairs.	Total.	For Annual repairs.	For Partial repairs.	Total.
Ward No. 1	44713	8000		3600	500	
,, 2	23806	9000		11790	2000	
,, 3	37131	8000		9383	800	
,, 4	42654	7000		7387	500	
,, 5	96418	12000		46025	1500	
,, 6	74861	10000		52275	1500	
Total C. feet	319583	54000	373582	130410	6800	137210

All further information can be obtained on application to the Engineer at the office of the Municipal Commissioners at Alipore between the hours of 1 and 5 P. M.

Each Tender must be enclosed in a Sealed envelope and accompanied with an earnest money of Rupees one hundred in currency notes. The Commissioners reserve the right of accepting or rejecting any tender. The earnest money of all rejected tenders to be returned.

Tender will be received till noon on the 6th February 1879.

R. C. STERNDALE,
Vice-Chairman.

Municipal Commissioners' Office, Alipore, dated 21st January 1879.

NOW READY.

THE NEW STAMP ACT.

With a most copious Index,

Price Re. 1, (by post Re. 1-2).

Apply to Mr. Cranenburgh, Police Court.

It is hereby notified that the Midnapore Canal, Ranges III, IV, V and VI from Dainan to Midnapore will be closed for silt clearing from 15th February to 31st March 1879.

W. B. HORN,
Assistant Secretary Government of Bengal, P. W. D. Irrign. Branch.

P. W. Department, The 15th January 1879.

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE DARJEELING STEAM TRAMWAY COMPANY, LD.

CAPITAL: RUPEES 15,00,000

IN 15,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each, Rupees 10 payable on application, Rs. 10 on allotment, and no further call will be made until July next when calls not exceeding Rs. 10 per share will be made at intervals of not less than one month.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM LLOYD, ESQ.,	.. *Darjeeling.*	
MAJOR J. G. LINDSAY, R. E....	*Offg. Director of State Railways, N.E. System.*	*Ex officio.*
D. M. BARBOUR, Esq., C. S...	*Financial Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*	
GEORGE FRANCIS NEWBURN ESQ.,	*Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot Calcutta*	
BABOO DOORGA CHURN LAW	... *Merchant Calcutta.*	
FRANKLIN PRESTAGE ESQ.,	.. *Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway Company.*	

CALCUTTA.

SOLICITORS,
MESSRS. ROBERRTS, MORGAN & CO.
BANKERS.
THE BANK OF BENGAL.
ACTING SECRETARY.
H. G. EVANS, ESQ.,
TEMPORARY OFFICE.
EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY, SEALDAH, CALCUTTA.

THIS Company is formed under the auspices of the Government and of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company, for the purpose of constructing a Steam Tramway between, Darjeeling, and the Terminus of the Northern Bengal State Railway at Siligoree by which Steam communication between Calcutta and Darjeeling will be complete.

2. The Government being desirous that the Capital required should be raised in this country, has granted the following valuable concessions:

1*stly*.—Permission, free of cost, to lay the Tramway on the existing cart road, which is well suited for the purpose, the gradients in no case exceeding I in 25 and averaging in 30.

2*ndly*.—The Government will uphold and maintain the road, according to the conditions of the contract, the Tramway Company being responsible only for the maintenance of works it may construct.

3*rdly*—After the Tramway has been opened for traffic for five years the Company will have to contribute half the excess profits over 5 per cent. to the extent necessary to cover the cost of maintenance.

[In order to avoid the inconvenience of having two seperate Authorities engaged on the maintenance it is arranged that the Tramway Company shall enter into a Contract with the Government, to execute all works required for maintaining the road, and receive payment for the works at rates to be arranged.]

4*thly*,—A guarantee to make up the gross receipts of the Tramway, if required, to the sum of Rs. 2,00,000 per annum.

5*thly*.—The Post Office to pay at present rates for the conveyance of Mails.

6*thly*.—The use, free of cost of the Siligoorée Terminus of the Northern Bengal State Railway and all its appliance, until the Tramway Company pays 7½ per cent. on its outlay.

7*thly*.—The use, free of cost, of all lands in possession of Government for purposes of the road, and building thereon Stations, Siding, &c.

3. It is proposed to lay the Tramway to a guage of 2 feet, this will reduce the cost of construction and working to a minimum, and will suffice to carry all the traffic; it will also allow to Extensions being easily made by the Forest Department into the valuable Forest adjacent to the main line.

4. A considerable portion of the Materials and Rolling stock first required are available in this country and can be purchased on advantageous terms and arrangements have been made with responsible Contractors in England, for the supply at the low prices recently ruling of the remaining quantity of Rails, Rolling Stock, and all other such materials as will have to be imported.

5. Responsible Contractors have tendered to construct all the works to be executed in this country for the amounts provided in the Estimates, which coupled with the arrangements made in England will make the total outlay under Rs. 13,50,000.

6. As, it is probable, the improved means of communication will have the effect of still further stimulating traffic, to and from the Hills, it is deemed prudent to leave a margin in hand for additions to Rolling-Stock, and increased Siding and Goods Shed accommodation as may be required.

7. The capital is therefore proposed to be fixed at Rupees 15,00,000.

8. As regards probable return to Shareholders, official returns show that the amounts paid for the carriage of a portion of the Goods and Passenger traffic over the road exceed Rs. 4,11,000 per annum and an expert has lately estimated them at upwards of Rs. 6,00,000. Assuming they only reach Rs. 3,08,000 per annum for the first year and gradually rise to Rs. 4,50,000 in 5 years, which is considered a safe estimate; assuming also that the working expenses reach 55 per cent. of the gross receipts—a high per centage considering the rates obtainable, and the low cost of fuel—the net return for the year ending 31st December 1880, is estimated at the rate of 9½ per cent. per annum; and a rateable increase will probably be shewn year by year as the traffic increases.

9. Sufficient Revenue should be earned as each Section of the Tramway is opened for Traffic during the current year, to pay 5 per cent on the outlay.

10. It is expected that some 20 miles out of the 50 of the Tramway will be opened for traffic before next rains, and that the whole will be completed well before the busy season of 1880.

11. The arrangement by which the maintenance of the Road will be placed in the hands of the Tramway Company will result in economy and efficiency.

12. A considerable portion of the capital has already been subscribed, and the Directors now invite subscriptions for the balance.

13. Applications for shares to be made to H. G. Evans, Esq., Acting Secretary, Temporary Office of the Darjeeling Steam Tramway Company, Eastern Bengal Railway, Sealdah, where also the Government Concessions, Conditions, and Detailed Estimates may be seen, and all other information obtained.

Applications for Shares will also be received by Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Calcutta.

DISTRICT CHARITABLE SOCIETY.

The Residence of the Honorary Secretary to the above Society is at No. 18 Lall Bazar Street.

The Society is in urgent need of funds and contributions will be gratefully received and acknowledged by

J. LAMBERT,
Honorary Secretary.

10*th January* 1879.

MAHOMEDAN LITERARY SOCIETY.

The Fifteenth Annual Conversazione of the above Society will be held at the Town Hall on Tuesday the 11th February 1879 at 8½ P. M.

ABDOOL LUTEEF,
Secretary.

J. CORFIELD & Co.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

Are the best substitute for the natural organs,
Securing, without the slightest pain or inconvenience, the greatest amount of ease and comfort.
They are the lightest, strongest, and most durable that can be produced, and are retained in the mouth without large and cumbersome plates, or unsightly wires and springs.
They admit of the perfect mastication of all kinds of food, they improve articulation, and completely remove that prematurely old appearance so apparent in the faces of those who had the misfortune to lose their natural Teeth.
Teeth stopped with Gold, Amalgam, and other fillings.
Repairs of all kinds executed at the shortest notice, *Teeth Extracted, Regulated, Scaled, or Filled with Gold or other stoppings.*
ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

Consultation free.

J. CORFIELD & Co.
Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO
9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

HAND PUMPS.

Cast-Iron Colonial Pumps, No. 93.

No.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs.	16,	17,	20,	23,	27-8,	32,	36 ea.
Price of Piping per foot ... As.	...	12,	Re. 1,	...	1-4		
Gallons Water, per minute ...	4,	6,	8,	10,	12,	13,	15

Hand Pumps No. 83.

	2½	3	3½	4 in.
Rs.	40,	55,	65,	75, each.
Price of Piping for do. Re.	1,	1-4,	1-12,	1-12, p. ft.
Gallons Water, per minute	12,	15,	18,	20.

The above Pumps are simply lift, and will draw water from a depth of 25 feet. We fit them (for convenience of constituents) with pipe of any length to that distance.

Cast-Iron Lift and Force Pumps.

	2½	3	3½	4 in.
No. 107 ... ... Rs.	80,	90,	105,	120.

By these Pumps one man can lift and force water to a distance of 50 feet, and upwards.

No. 218, Portable Double 5-inch Lift and Force Pump, with 25 feet.

Rubber Suction, and 30-feet Canvas Delivery Hose ... ... Rs. 950 0

This is a first-rate Pump for Irrigating by Hand-power; it is also an excellent Fire Engine.

Galvanized Wrought-Iron Portable Pumps.

No. 113, fitted on 3 legs, with 20 feet Indian Rubber Suction Hose ... Rs. 130 each.

No. 219, Pumps on Barrow, fitted with 25' 2" Suction and 30' 1¼" Delivery Hose ... Rs. 260 0

Ten per cent. discount off the above prices for cash.

By appointment,
To HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH DHEERAJ OF BURDWAN.

C. K. SEN & CO.
KOBIRAJ DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,
Calcutta,
AYUR VEDA MEDICAL HALL
No. 146, *Lower Chitpore Road.*

C. K. SEN & CO'S
Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.

The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

Price per Box 8 *Annas. Postage &c.*, 8 *Annas*
4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN. & Co. 's
CURE FOR HYDROCELE

If the disease be of one years standing, the use of one box only of this medicine is sure to cure. *If* it be of long standing, the regular use of the medicines for a longer period will cure 90 cases out of 100, and it is warranted to remove all complications such as fever, debility &c. however long they may have existed. In also restores the virile powers which have been lost ot account of the malady.

Price per box Rs. 2, postage & 8 annas.
4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN. & CO.'S
Kuntalabrishya or World-famed Hair Restorer.

The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens weak and failing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

Price per Bottle Re. 1. *Postage &c.*, 10 *As.*
2 Bottles can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN & CO. 'S
Superior & Genuine Makaradhwaja.

This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhœa, habitual, constipation, gleat, gonorrhœa, spermatorrhœa, female complaints after delivery, weakness of the brain from excessive mental labor, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

Price 7 grains per Rupee or Rs. 24 per Tolah.
Postage 4 As.

All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

BIMOD LAL SEN, KOBIRAJ,
Manager

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BY APPOINTMENT
To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble
LORD LYTTON, G.M.S.I.
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA,
&c., &c., &c.,

BATHGATE & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.

Special preparations of proved utility.

B. & Co.'s Phosphorised Cod Liver Oil.

Which has the least possible taste or smell.

It contains 1-32nd grain *Pure Unoxidised Phosphorus* in each half ounce.

This preparation has been used with the greatest success in several of the London Hospitals, and also by Physicians in private practice in the treatment of Consumption, Bronchial Affections, and all Wasting Diseases contracted in Hot Climates.

In *all cases* in which Cod Liver Oil is known to be of value, this Phosphorised preparation may be taken with greatly increased benefit.

Sold in bottles, Rs. 3 each.

B. & Co.'s Phosphorus Pills.

(*Non-resinous and perfectly soluble.*)

"In my treatment of pulmonary (lung) diseases, I have found no medicine produce any such favourable results as Phosphorus; it impregnates the blood with its electrical properties and revives the exhausted frame, it increases the flesh and strength, the vivacity and cheerfulness of spirits, such as no other medicine ever did before."—H. M. SWEET, M.D.

Price, per bottle, Rs. 2 cash.

Corbyn's Phosphorus Pearls.

The beneficial results attending their use in cases of prostration from Sickness, or Overwork, Nervous Debility or Exhaustion from whatever cause arising, are attested by a remarkable increase of nervous power, from the first day of administration, and by the enormous demand for them.

Per bottle, Re. 1-8 cash; Rs. 2 credit.

Savory and Moore's Phosphorus Pills.

Each Pill contains 1-32nd part of a grain of Pure Unoxidized Phosphorus. Recommended in cases of Nervous Debility, Mental Depression, and Nervous Prostration from overwork, and are a safe and efficacious means of taking this valuable restorative.

Price, per bottle, Rs. 3 cash; Rs. 3-8 credit.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, 51, PARK STREET.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

President.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.

Vice-Presidents.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

General Court of Directors.

Right Hon'ble Lord Lawrence, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., & P.C., Chairman.

Report by the Directors

PRESENTED TO THE

Sixty-eighth Annual General Meeting of the Company,

Held at Edinburgh on Friday, 5th April 1878.

The Directors submit the following Report on the business done by the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December last:—

Life Business.

During the year 1877 there have been issued 1026 Policies, assuring £1,003.580, the new Premiums on which amount to £32,049: 10: 5.

The Claims which occurred during the year, including 10 Endowments, were 280 in number, arising under 341 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amount with Bonus additions, to the sum of £299,863: 10: 6.

As will be seen from the State of Affairs annexed, the Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,711,876:11:7, being £105,446: 17: 10 above what it was on 31st December 1876. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, set aside to meet the claims under that Department of the Company's business.

After paying the Dividend, the Reserve Fund will amount to £794,576: 19: 11, and the Premium Reserve to £302,671, 8s. 5d., together amounting to £1,017,248: 8: 4. At 31st December 1876 these Funds amounted to £1,082,768: 11: 10, showing an increase this year of £14,479: 16: 6.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.
1, HASTING STREET, CALCUTTA.
General Agents: ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Notice.

AFGHAN EXPEDITION.

An extra rate of 8 guineas will be charged to Officers proceeding on active service into Afghanisthan.

No More Pains!!!

DARLINGTON'S

INFALLIBLE PAIN-CURER.

Warranted to cure pains of every description arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Headache, Neuralgia, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Swellings, Old Sores, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, Freckles, or spots on the face, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Pains of every description have been cured by the outward application only of this medicine, when all the skill of the medical art has been tried without effect.

Per bottle Re. 1; Large size Rs. 2. packing & postage As. 8,

DARLINGTON & CO.
49, Dhurrumtollah-Street, Calcutta.

☞ Call for DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER. Thousands of Testimonials of the marvellous cures by this remedy.

The following is from an influential zemindar, the Vice-Chairman of the Municipality of Burisaul, and one who writes after taking from us 9 bottles of the Infallible Pain-Curer.

MESSRS. DARLINGTON & Co., 49 Dhurrumtollah St. Calcutta.

Dear Sirs,—Please send me two bottles more (large size) of your Infallible Pain-Curer. I am happy to observe that I have witnessed beneficial results from its application. Some of my friends used it, and I also gave to some of my servants, I was pleasingly surprised to see that in every instance it kept true to its name. Yours faithfully.—EDWARD BROWN.

GENTLEMEN,—I enclose two currency notes of ten rupees each and beg you will kindly send me eight bottles more (large size) of your famous "Infallible Pain-Curer" which is undoubtedly worthy of its name. Yours most obediently, Digamber Pershad, English teacher to Baboo Sreedhur Sahi, Zemindar of Manjha, camp Ajodhya in Fyzabad.

Rev. Mother of St. Joseph's Convent, Bandora, Bombay Presy, writes:

Dear Sirs,—We find the Infallible Pain-Curer efficacious, and are glad to know of it as being a useful medicine.

I remain, Yours truly, SISTER THEODORINE,
Superioress Felia de la Croix.

Gentlemen,—I herewith send you the value and shall feel obliged by your sending me by post another bottle (large size) of the Infallible Pain Curer. I find that the medicine is doing me great deal of good.

CHINTAMAN SAKHARAM CHITIUS Subordinate Judge.
Kaira, Guzrath, Bombay Presidency.

Dear Sirs.—Your Infallible Pain-Curer, which was sent to Baboo Rajkisore Chatterjee Toondla has done him good and he writes me to send him another bottle as early as possible. Will you have the goodness to send up without delay another bottle (large size) of the same sort you forwarded last time to him. Yours faithfully,

KISORY MOHUN CHATTERJEE, 4 Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

Gentlemen,—Lately I had taken from you a bottle of your famous "No More Pains" which has almost relieved me of all my pains. I beg to enclose a remittance in postage stamps, and hope you will be pleased to send me another bottle of the same medicine.

Yours faithfully, RAJENDRA NATH CHATTERJEE, Hallisahur Khasbatty, *via* Kanchraparah, Camp Rungown.

Gentlemen,—I enclose Telegraph Stamps, and beg you will kindly send me another bottle of your "Infallible Pain-Curer," which is undoubtedly worthy of its name.

Yours faithfully,
P. THORPE, No. 39 Anderson Street, Black Town, Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S OFFICE, DINAGEPORE DIVISION.

Notice to Contractors.

COAL.

Tenders are invited for Rubble screened coal suitable for brick burning at,—

Pubna	4,284 Mds.
Bogra	12,025 ,,
Rungpore	2,962 ,,
Julpigooree	8,240 ,,

2. Tenders may be for the coal at all or any one of these places.

3. Contractors to deposit earnest money in accordance with the provisions on back of Public Works Form No. 14M, but the money may be deposited in the office of the Executive Engineer 1st Calcutta Division, a deposit certificate accompanying the Tender.

4. Samples of coal must be laid before the Executive Engineer, 1st Calcutta Division for his approval, a certifiate of his having approved the same shall accompany the Tender.

5. Forms of Tender can be obtained from the office of the undersigned or from that of the Executive Engineer of the 1st Calcutta Division.

6. All Coal must be delivered by the 15th February 1879.

7. Tenders will be opened by the undersigned or his assistant at noon on the 15th January 1879. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

8. The Coal required for Rungpore, Julpigori and Bogra may be delivered at Sara Ghat within 200 feet of the place where the mineral train stands.

9. The Coal required for Pubna may be delivered at Dowgatchee on the bank of the Ganges or as near to Pubna as possible.

E. J. MEAURA, C. E.
Executive Engineer, Dinagepore Division.
Dated Rungpore, 6th January 1879.

TO LET.

Premises No. 25, Kristodas Pal's Lane.
Apply to *Printer*

HAMILTON & CO.,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS, CALCUTTA

Beg to draw the attention of the various Educational Departments of Government, and of all Donors of Prizes to **Colleges and Schools**, to their large and varied stock of

SILVER MEDALS.

Suitable for presentation to Students and successful Prize-winners.

We would mention that the Designs & ornamentation in these Medals are not engraved, but are raised in high relief, which produces a much handsomer effect.

The prices quoted are for Medals and cases only. Any engraving or inscription which may be ordered to be cut upon them will be subject to a further charge, varying according to the cost of production.

The "Star and Crown" Medal Rs. 16

Back left quite plain for engraving.

The "Temple of Fame" Medal,	1¾	inches	Rs. 22
The "Triumph of Industry" Medal,	1½	,,	,, 16
The "Laurel Wreath" Medal,	1¼	,,	,, 14
Plain Silver Medals,	1¼	inches diameter	Rs. 11 in case.
,, ,,	1½	,,	,, 15 ,,

Silver Medals with wreath on each side, 1¾ inches diameter Rs. 20

Each complete in morocco case.

Gold Medals we make to order, at prices ranging from Rs. 50 to 200.

HAMILTON & Co.
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
Calcutta.

SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHŒA

OR

PAINFUL MENSTRUATION (বাধক বেদনা)

A single administration during menses generally cures the disease and brings on conception."

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